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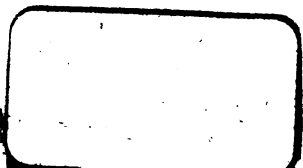
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William Sankey.



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Miscellaneous

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ANCIENT RELIQUES;
OR,
DELINEATIONS
OF
MONASTIC, CASTELLATED, & DOMESTIC
Architecture,
AND OTHER INTERESTING SUBJECTS;
WITH
HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES.

—◆—
Eheu ! quam fugaces labuntur anni !
—◆—

VOLUME I.

London :

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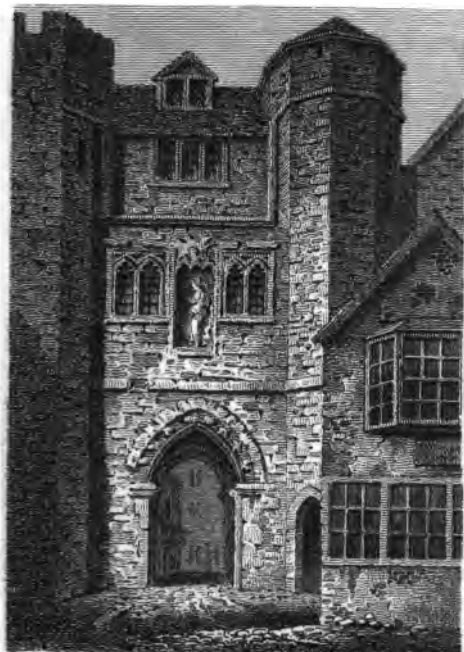




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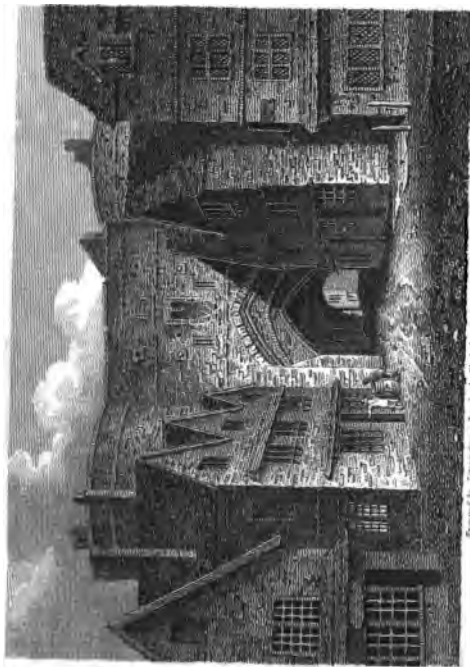
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Broad gate, Exeter.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke New Bond, St. R. J. Carpenter Old Bond and J. Bayly & Co.



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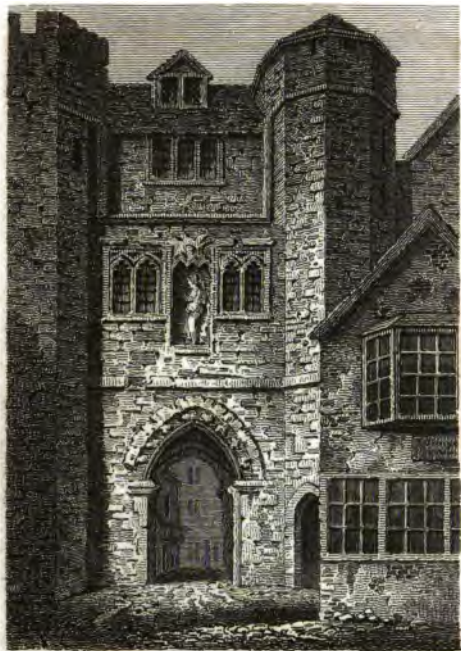


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South Gate Hotel.

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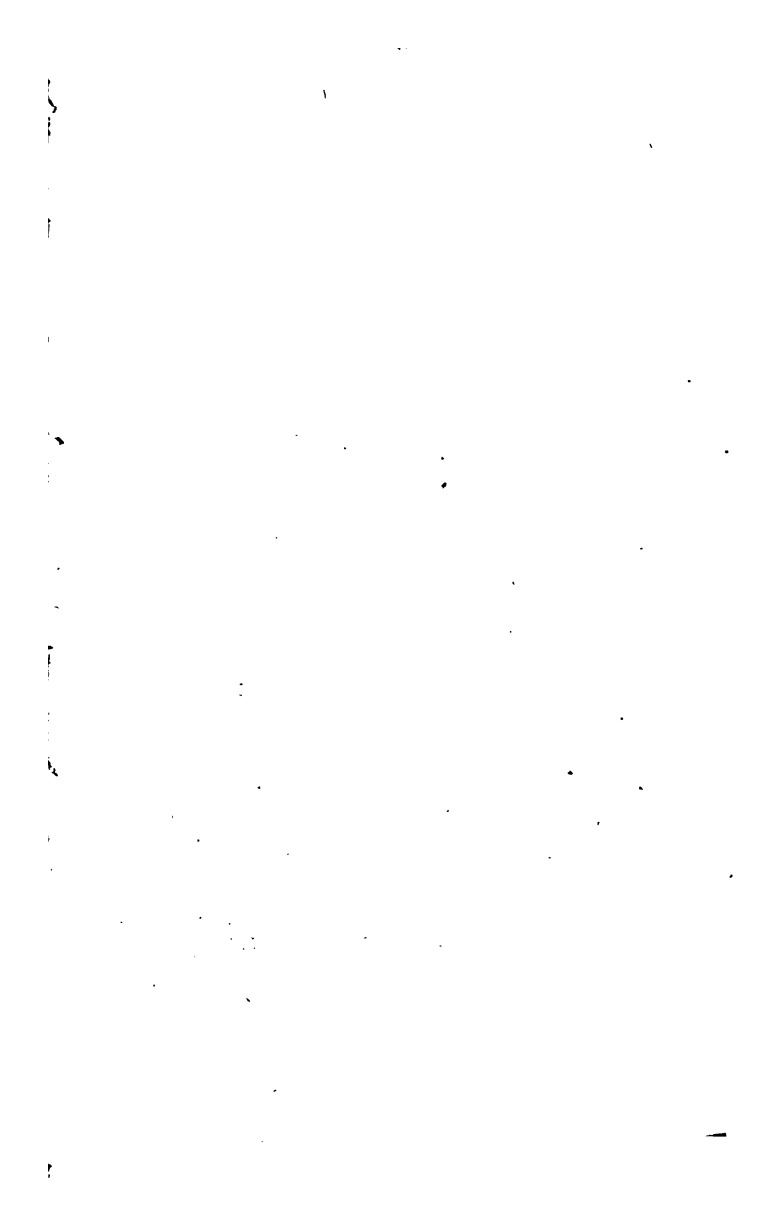


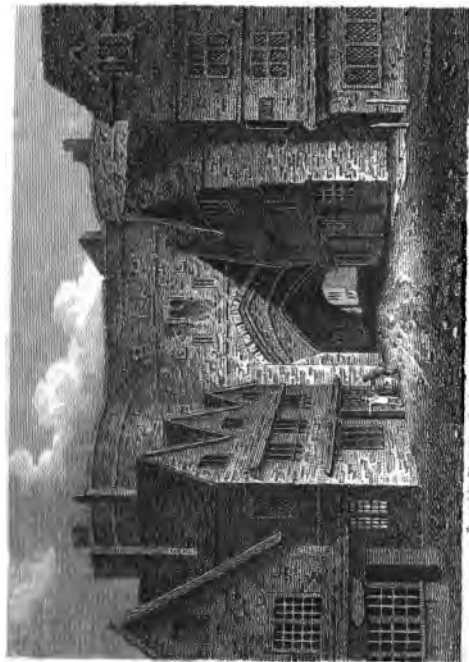
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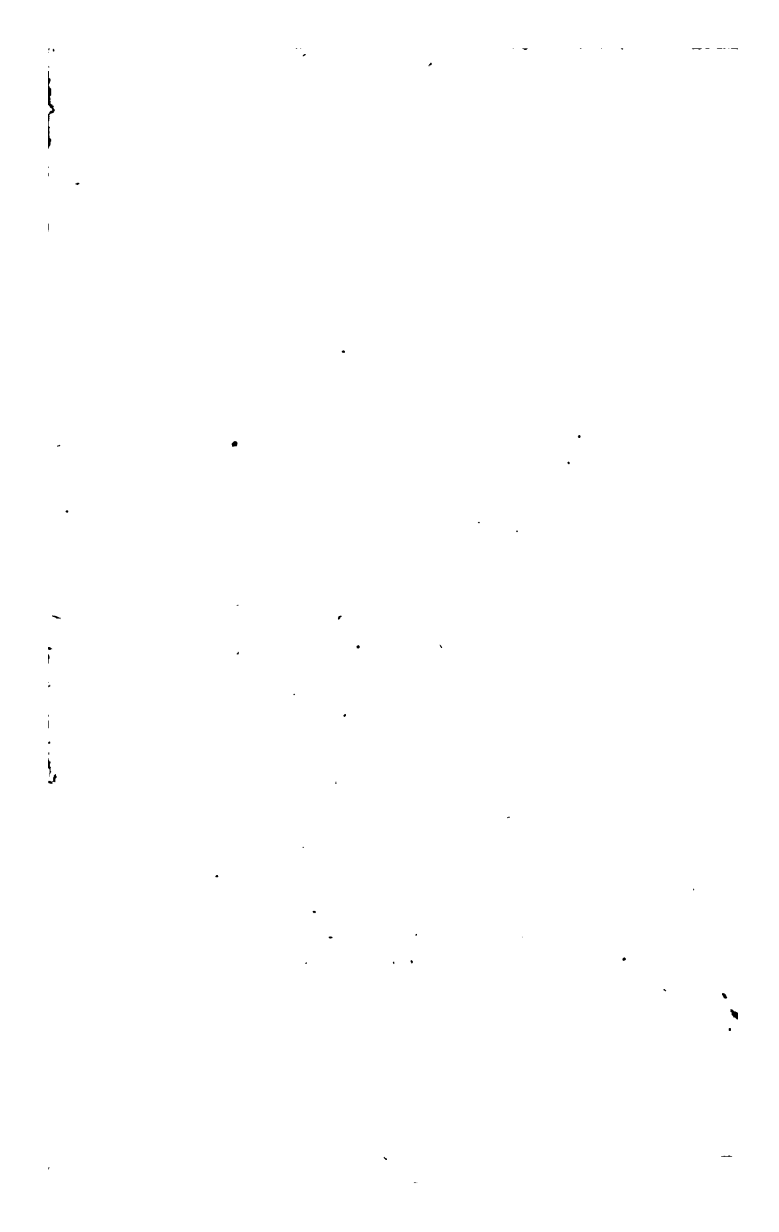




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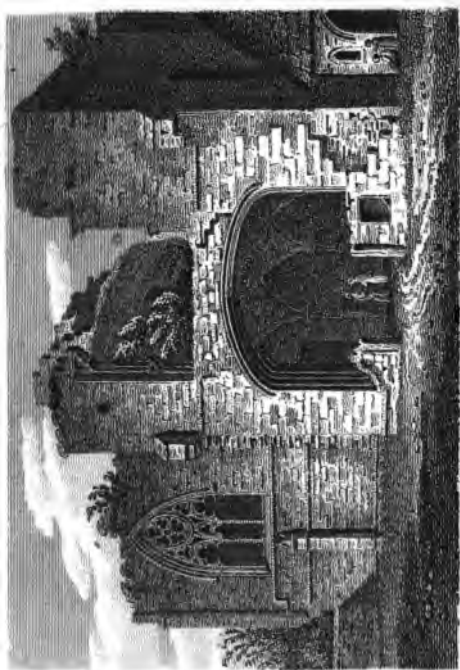
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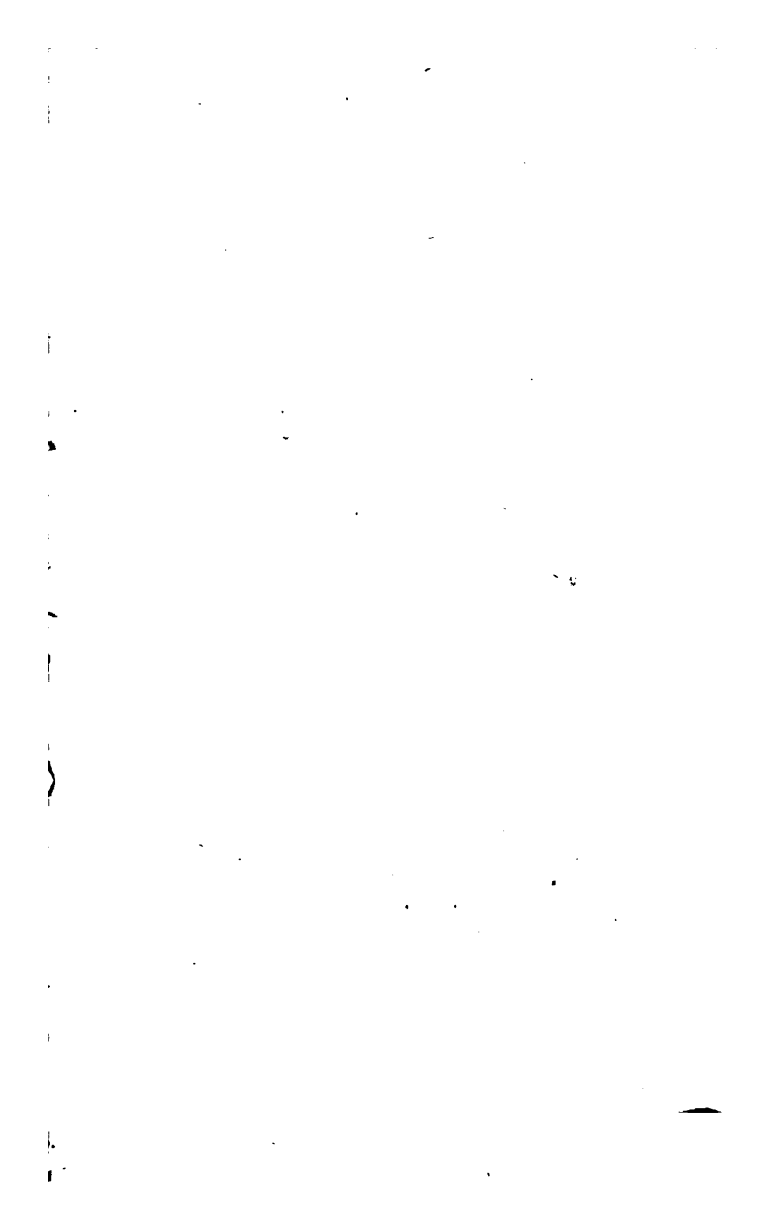


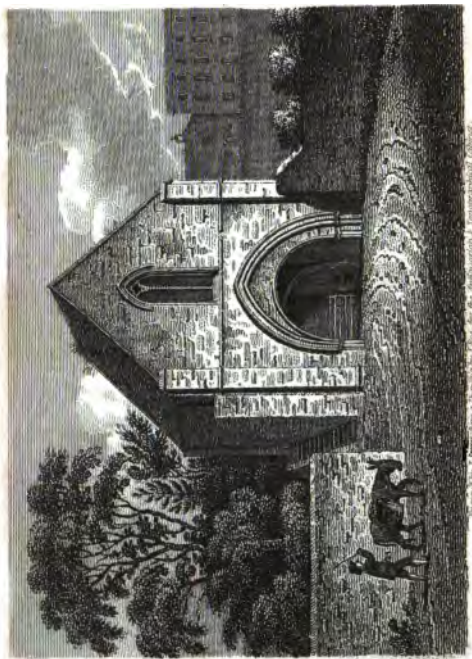


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Exeter
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EXETER,

DEVONSHIRE.

EXETER, called the emporium of the west, is a city of great antiquity, and though its exact origin cannot be ascertained, there is sufficient reason to believe that it was a settlement of the Britons long before the Roman invasion. Its name, in the language of the Britons, signified the prosperous chief city in the wood: it was likewise called *Caer Isc*, and *Caer Rydh*; the former signifying its situation on the banks of the *Isc*, the latter the colour of the soil round the castle: it is scarcely probable that such names would have been given to it, if it had not been of British origin. This place is supposed to have been a very considerable Roman station, though some have asserted that we have no remains in proof of such a circumstance: in answer to this, it may be remarked that the destruction occasioned by the inroads of the Danes and Saxons, the erection of religious houses, for the foundations of which and for their cemeteries the old remains must have been removed, and, in short, the complete rebuilding of the town, since its destruction by *Gueno*, king of Denmark, in 1003, must have contributed to the decomposition of old materials, and consequently render the discovery of an-

Exeter 7-45

EXETER.

tiquties if not impossible, yet extremely rare. Notwithstanding all these circumstances, many Roman remains and coins have been found here ; some of the latter have been discovered in the walls.

Another convincing proof of this city having been a Roman residence is the Penates, or household gods, that, with other antiquities, were found here in the year 1778, in digging a cellar under a house in High Street, at the corner of Broad Gate, a description of which was transmitted by dean Mills to the Society of Antiquaries, as follows: " They lay within a narrow space, and not more than three or four feet below the present pavement of the cellar. The first a female figure, representing either the goddess Ceres or Fortune, four inches and a half high, dressed in a long loose garment, covering the whole of her body ; her hair adorned with a diadem, like those which appear on the heads of Livia and Trajan's queens ; her hair, tied behind, flowed down her back, her left hand broken off ; in her right was a cornucopia. The folds of the drapery were so corroded by rust as to exhibit few traces of the original workmanship. Two statues of mercury, one four inches and a half long, the other four and a quarter. The former a perfect and well-proportioned figure : instead of a bonnet, or petasus, the wings on the head grow out between the hair ; he has no wings on his feet ; a long loose garment, doubled on his left shoulder, passing under the upper part of the arm, is brought over it below the

EXETER.

elbow, and hangs half way down his leg; his left hand, though turned up as if it contained something, is empty; his right holds a purse. The other statue of Mercury had the petasus and wings on his feet, was more clothed than the other figure; his garment entirely covering his right arm and side, and reaching down almost to his feet; his left arm in a similar attitude, with the other figure, but the shape of the purse in the right hand is different. The fourth statue represents Mars or some Roman warrior completely armed, with a high crested helmet, coat of mail, and boots, covering the whole front of the leg; both the hands broken off. The last of the figures only two inches and a quarter in height: from the delicacy of its make, the turn of the countenance and dress of the hair seems applicable only to Apollo; the right hand broken off at the elbow, the left holding something like a linen cloth, but so covered with rust that its form could not be ascertained. These five household gods were found surrounded by a considerable quantity of large oyster-shells: there were also, in the same mass, fragments of two urns, of different colours and kinds of earth; one of a dark brown, the other a bright red, the latter in particular very highly glazed, and adorned with fancied borders and figures in relief."

The city of Exeter has been several times besieged, but the greatest distresses that it experienced were inflicted by the Danes, who, in the time of Alfred, in violation of treaty, surprised and routed the king's

EXETER.

horsemen, and mounting their steeds, rode to Exeter, and continued there for the winter. Alfred, collecting all his forces, invested the city by land, and blocked up the harbour with a fleet. A Danish squadron bringing supplies to the besieged was defeated by Alfred's ships, which occasioned the Danes to capitulate and to evacuate the city and all the territories of the West Saxons.

The devastation of Gueno, already adverted to, was succeeded by the siege under William the Norman, who having invested the city, compelled the inhabitants to surrender, and to take an oath of allegiance.

Exeter was garrisoned in the reign of Stephen, for the empress, by the earl of Devon, but being quickly recovered by the king, the earl took refuge in the Isle of Wight, where he was soon arrested, and banished from the kingdom. The next siege was in the reign of Henry VII. when Perken Warbeck assembled an army of 4000 men, and marching to Exeter, endeavoured to batter down the gates and walls with stones and iron bars (having no ordnance), and at length had recourse to fire. The citizens, perceiving great danger, let down from the wall certain messengers, to advertise the king, and then kindled fires within the gates, for the purpose of keeping out the assailants; by which means they remained secure till his arrival, who soon raised the siege. The last siege was in the time of Edward VI. and was occasioned by an insurrection of the people of Devon and Cornwall, on account of the pro-

EXETER

posed changes in religion. The siege lasted thirty-five days, and the inhabitants were reduced to feed upon horseflesh and other loathsome food.

Exeter is remarkable for its magnificent cathedral, which is singularly interesting, from the various styles of architecture that compose it. From a very early period, it received progressive improvement till the time of bishop Quevil, in 1281, and to him we are principally indebted for the beauty and magnitude of the present cathedral. The uniformity of the structure, as it stands at present, seems to denote that the whole is the fruit of one grand design. Hooker, in his *Worthies of Devon*, says, that Quevil first began to enlarge and increase his church from the chancel downwards. In constructing the choir, he appears to have retained the old walls, which were altered and perforated with large windows, to correspond with his whole plan. The two ponderous Norman towers were great obstacles to the completion of the building with exact symmetry, and the prelate thought it more prudent to convert them into transepts than to destroy them, and erect new cross aisles in their place: yet this was a daring attempt, and required great skill, as the architect was obliged to take away one side of each tower, nearly half its height from the ground, and construct a large and mighty arch, to support the remaining upper part. It now became necessary to have large windows in the towers, to light the new-formed transept, and to correspond with those introduced into

EXETER.

the upper part of the choir: one was accordingly inserted in the north or St. Paul's tower, and another in the south or St. John's tower, in 1286. It appears that this bishop did not entirely complete the cathedral, for in the time of his successor Button great sums were expended upon the work. The choir was not finished till 1318, in the time of bishop Stapleton. The enthronization of this bishop was attended with great solemnity; when he came to the east gate of the city, he alighted from his horse, and walked in procession on black cloth, laid in the street for that purpose, attended on each side by a gentleman of high rank. He was received at Broad Gate by the chapter and choir, in their vestments: *Te Deum* was sung before him, and such an entertainment afterwards made, that, according to Hooker, a year's revenue of the see would not be sufficient to discharge the expense.

The situation of Exeter is commanding and pleasant: it stands upon the acclivity of an eminence, on the eastern bank of the river Exe, which flows in a circular direction round its south-west side.

SOUTH DOOR, COLBY CHURCH,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

COLBY is a small village in the hundred of Boothby, and county of Lincoln, and is distant about eight miles to the south of Lincoln. The south entrance to the church, of which a View is given, is of Norman architecture, and may probably be regarded as an imitation of the entrances in the west front of the cathedral church of Lincoln, executed with less skill, and at a late period. It is distinguished by the irregularity and variety of ornament and decoration, which is the peculiar characteristic of the architecture of the age in which it was erected. The foliage which fills up the angles formed by the lozenge ornament, which surrounds the outer moulding of the arch, is varied both in the form and disposition of the leaves; and the capitals of the columns are marked with the same irregularity of ornament.

The font which is coeval with the entrance, is a beautiful specimen of the Norman style of ornament. It is surrounded with an arcade of circular arches,

SOUTH DOOR, COLBY CHURCH.

executed in a superior style; and it still retains all its original sharpness and beauty. The remaining part of the church is in a different style, and contains nothing interesting.

MONASTERY OF ST. AGATHA,

YORKSHIRE.

THIS religious house was an abbey of Praemonstratensian canons, dedicated to St. Agatha: its situation in the village of Eastby has acquired it the name of Eastby Abbey, by which it is now most generally known. It was founded by Roaldus, who, according to Tanner, was constable of Richmond Castle in the year 1151: in 1253 it was agreed between the abbot and monks of St. Agatha and Henry, son of Ranulph, that the said Henry should have all their possessions at Kerperby, now Carperby, to be held by him in pure and perpetual alms, paying annually to the monks one pound of cummin seed. Roger de Mowbray, Alan Bigod, and many other persons, were considerable benefactors to this house: their various grants are recited and confirmed by the charter of Edward III. In the tenth of that king's reign the patronage of it was in Henry lord Scroop, from whom it devolved to his son and heir William, who dying without issue, bequeathed it to his brother Richard, lord high chancellor in the time of Richard II. This nobleman was of high honour and integrity, as appears by the following anecdote, which it will be necessary to introduce by some remarks upon the

MONASTERY OF ST. AGATHA.

character of the king. Richard being now in his seventeenth year, began more plainly to discover those pernicious inclinations which had been restrained hitherto by the authority of his governors : he had a high conceit of his own merit, and thought himself as well qualified to govern the state as Edward III. was at his age. But there was a wide difference between the two princes : Edward, when very young, discovered deep penetration, had none but noble and generous inclinations, which tended to his own glory and his people's happiness. Richard, on the contrary, minded only trifles, and thought of nothing but his pleasures : he loved pomp and magnificence more than any of his predecessors, and by that means run into superfluous expenses, which swallowed up his revenues to no purpose. Flatterers had a great sway over him : he expressed as great affection for those who soothed his passions, as aversion for such as, by their good advice, tried to induce him to lead a life worthy a great prince. Having nothing of a warlike disposition, it was remarked that in council he was always inclined to make use of the way of negotiation, rather than vigorous resolutions. As soon as he was out of his childhood, he was observed to choose favourites whose inclinations suited with his own, or, at least, who knew how to make as if they approved of whatever he did. Among these was Alexander Nevil, archbishop of York, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, a young man of great spirit and vivacity, whose youthful sallies were

MONASTERY OF ST. AGATHA.

very pleasing to his master, Michael de la Pole, a merchant's son of London, and judge Tresilian, who never wanted reasons to countenance what was agreeable to the king. These favourites, who omitted no opportunity to flatter him, were amply rewarded for the most inconsiderable services, while those who managed the public affairs, and took all the pains of government, were little regarded. These proceedings began to be disrelished by the people, when an accident which happened about the year 1382 put them quite out of conceit with their sovereign. One of the courtiers before mentioned having obtained of the king a considerable grant, Richard Scroop, the chancellor, refused to annex the great seal to the patent, and plainly told the person that solicited him, that the duty of his office would not permit him to put the seal (the custody whereof the parliament had entrusted him with) to all the grants the king should be pleased to make without discretion, till he had got a little more experience. Richard, provoked at this refusal, sent to demand the great seal, but he would not give it up, alleging that he held it not of the king but of the parliament. This resolution still more incensing the young prince, he went to the chancellor himself, to require his obedience. The chancellor being able to deny it no longer, delivered him the seal, declaring he would serve him no longer in any public post, but content himself with keeping in all other things the allegiance due from a subject to a sovereign. Richard kept the great

MONASTERY OF ST. AGATHA.

seal some days, and then delivered it to Robert Braybrook, bishop of London, who, in all appearance, was not so scrupulous as Scroop. In pursuance of his declaration to the king, Scroop soon afterwards retired to his estate in the country, where he spent the remainder of his days and most of his fortune in acts of piety and devotion. Amongst others, he obtained a license the sixteenth of Richard II. to bestow an annual rent of £150, issuing out of his lordships of Brignate, Caldwell, and various others, in the county of York, for the maintenance of ten canons, over and above the then number, resident in the monastery of Eastby; as also for the support of two secular canons and twenty-two poor men for ever, to pray for the prosperity of the said Richard and his heirs during this life, and for their souls after their decease; likewise for the souls of his predecessors, and likewise those of all the faithful. This grant he obtained licence, in the twentieth of the same reign, to resume, for the purpose of founding a college in the church of the Holy Trinity at Wenslow, for a master or warden, and as many chaplains or fellows as he thought proper, and twenty-two poor persons: but, according to Tanner, this design never took effect.

Scroop died in the fourth year of Henry IV. and by his will directed his body to be deposited in the abbey of St. Agatha, giving to every parish, anniversary, or chantry priest, of the parish churches of Richmondshire, coming to and celebrating at his funeral, the sum of 2s. Ste-

MONASTERY OF ST. AGATHA.

phen, his son, in conformity to his last will, was likewise interred here, near the body of his father.

This abbey, at the dissolution, was valued, according to Speed, at £188:16:2. The site was granted, by Phillip and Mary, to Ralph Gouen, and afterwards, in the fourteenth of Elizabeth, to John Stanhope. The picturesque ruins of this Monastery are pleasantly situate near the eastern side of the river Swale, about a mile eastward from the town of Richmond. From the surrounding eminences, the ruined abbey presents an object highly interesting, and, upon a nearer inspection, engages all the powers of reflection. Here cloistered leisure glided unmolested along the lengthened pavement, which was chequered with various tints from the richly painted windows, that ranged in long array: here, not unfrequent, paced the solemn procession, erecting the banner of idolatrous devotion. Hallowed aisles! once the abode of all the social charities, and perhaps the retreat of wisdom and science, your tessellated pavements are now a lodgement for cattle and dens for vermine: your vaulted roofs, which echoed to the pealing organ, now resound with the nocturnal screechings of owls.

“ Yet let the hand of desolating time
These sinking towers and mould’ring walls revere;
For not with useless pride they rose sublime,
Fair Science stor’d her choicest treasures here.

MONASTERY OF ST. AGATHA.

Tho' now in ruin'd majesty they lie,
The fading relics of departed days,
Yet shall their change no useless theme supply,
No trivial subject for the poet's lays ;
For as the thoughtful mind these scenes surveys,
Whose solemn shades reflection's powers invite,
Their falling pomp that awful hand displays,
Which can from transient ill and mental night,
Educe eternal good and intellectual light."

STONEHENG,

WILTSHIRE.

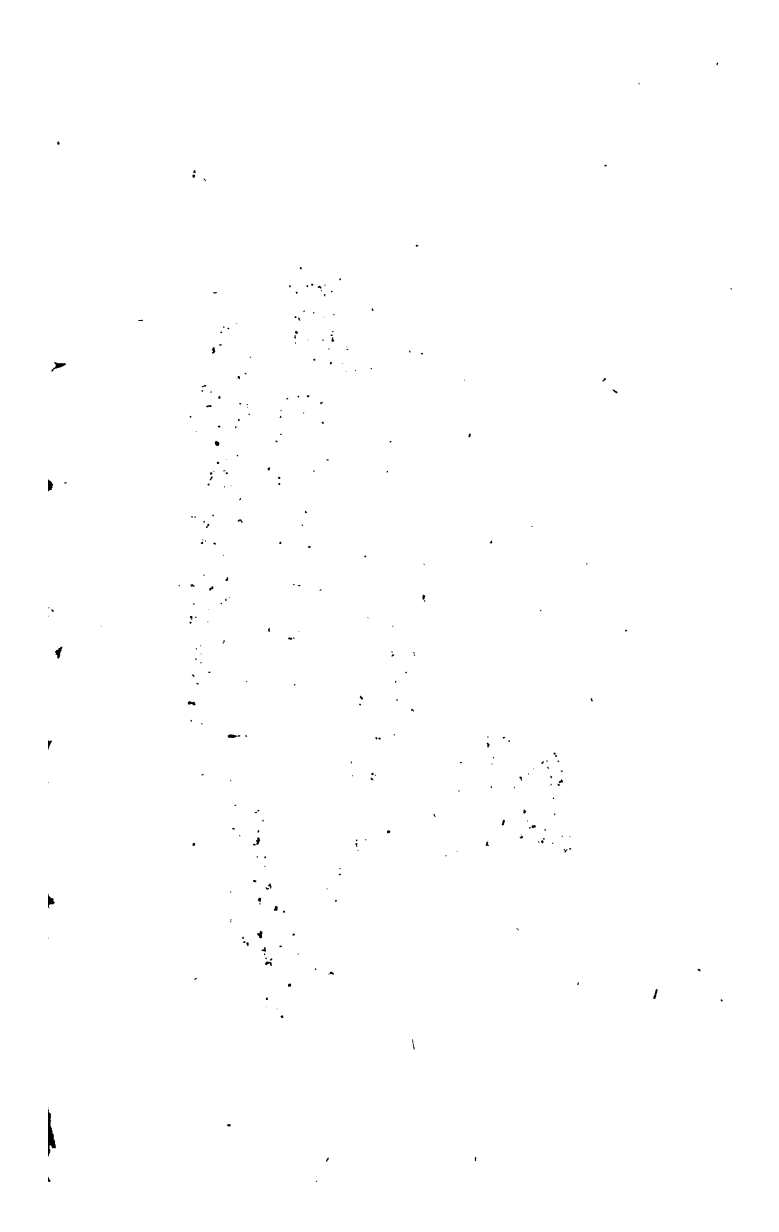
THIS interesting assemblage of Stones is situated about seven miles north from the city of Salisbury, and may be considered as one of the earliest efforts of that art which attained its consummation in the highly-wrought cathedral of New Sarum. Many and divers have been the conjectures of the learned relative to the origin of Stonehenge, though discussions so much at variance are little calculated to render less opaque the veil of obscurity in which the subject has been for so many centuries enveloped. Some have supposed this rude mass to have been erected for astronomical observations, and have taken considerable pains, and employed much ingenuity to point out its particular application to that purpose. Geoffry of Monmouth ascribes its erection to Ambrosius, as a monument to the memory of the chieftains who on that spot fell victims to the treachery of the Saxons.

The appearance of these Stones, viewed at a distance across the immense plain of Salisbury, is exceedingly diminutive: thus a sudden and of course a more impressive sight of them in full magnitude can scarcely be obtained. They appear to have formed two circles: the outer one consisted originally of thirty uprights, sur-

STONEHENGE.

mounted with stones, placed horizontally on their tops ; they are not of uniform heights, but are generally about sixteen feet in height, and measure in circumference nearly eighteen. The second circle is of uprights, without imposts, varying still more in size than those of the outer circle. It has been asserted that these Stones are merely composition ; but, upon a minute examination by persons well acquainted with the science of mineralogy, their species are distinctly proved.

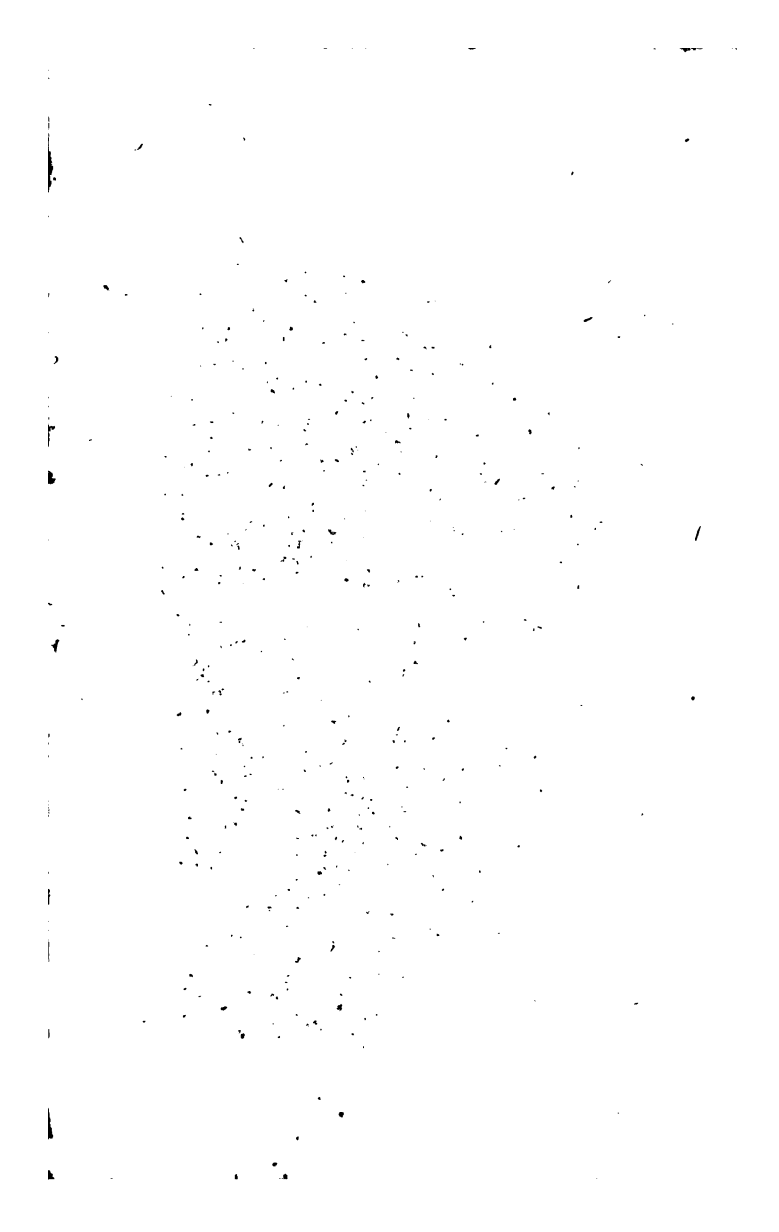
“ Thou noblest monument of Albion’s isle,
Whether by Merlin’s aid, from Scythia’s shore,
To Amber’s fatal plain, Pendragon bore,
Huge frame of giant hands the mighty pile,
T’entomb his Britons slain by Henguist’s guile,
Or druid priests, sprinkled with human gore,
Taught ’mid thy massy maze their mystic lore :
Or Danish chiefs, enrich’d with savage spoil,
To Victory’s idol vast, an unhewn shrine,
Rear’d the rude heap ; or, in thy hallow’d round,
Repose the kings of Brutus’ genuine line ;
Or here those kings in solemn state were crown’d.
Studious to trace thy pond’rous origin,
We muse on many an ancient tale renown’d.”

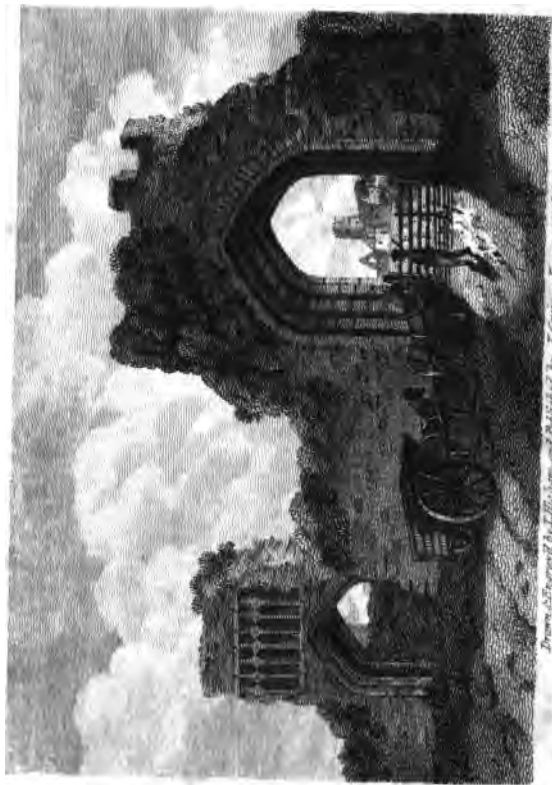




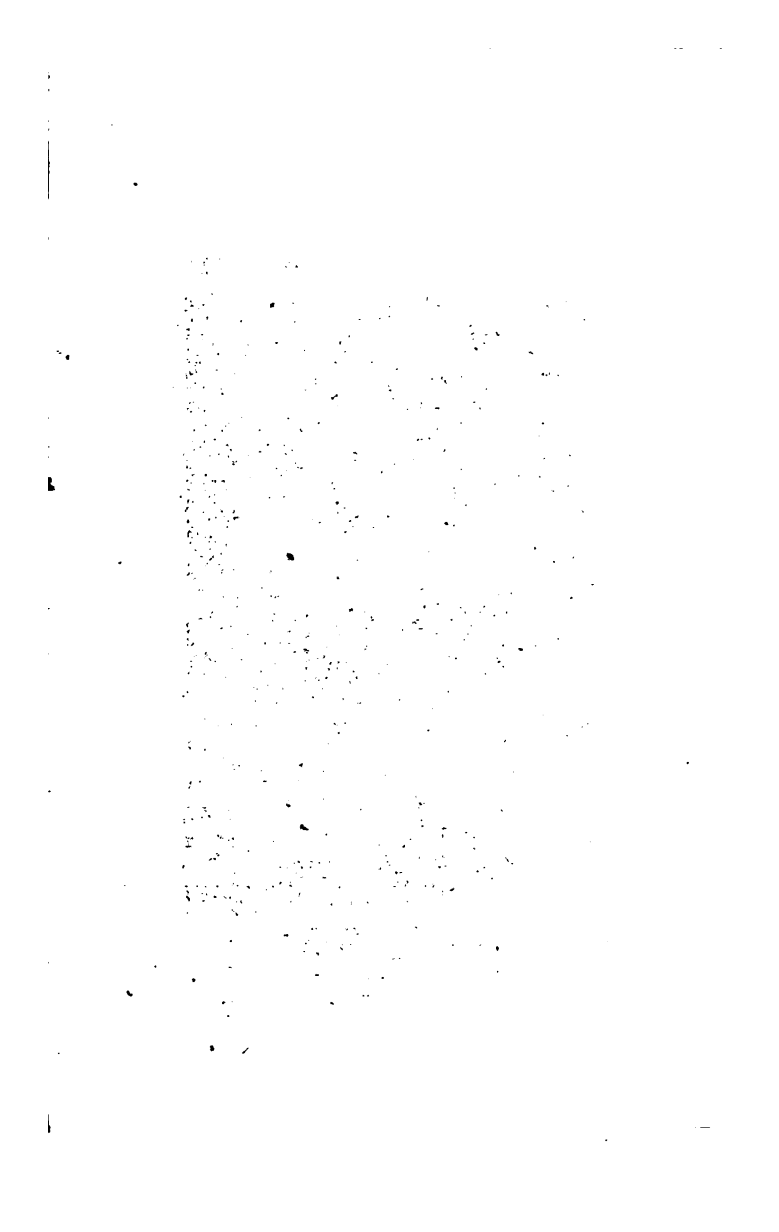
Engraved from a drawing by J. H. P. Jones.

All Saints Church Dunwich Suffolk.





Remains of the Grey Friars Monastery, Dunwich, Suffolk.





Engraved by J. H. Sturt for T. Agnew & Sons, London, from a drawing by J. H. Sturt.

East Ham Church,
Essex.





Engraving of the Church of St. George, from a sketch by J. G. S. del.

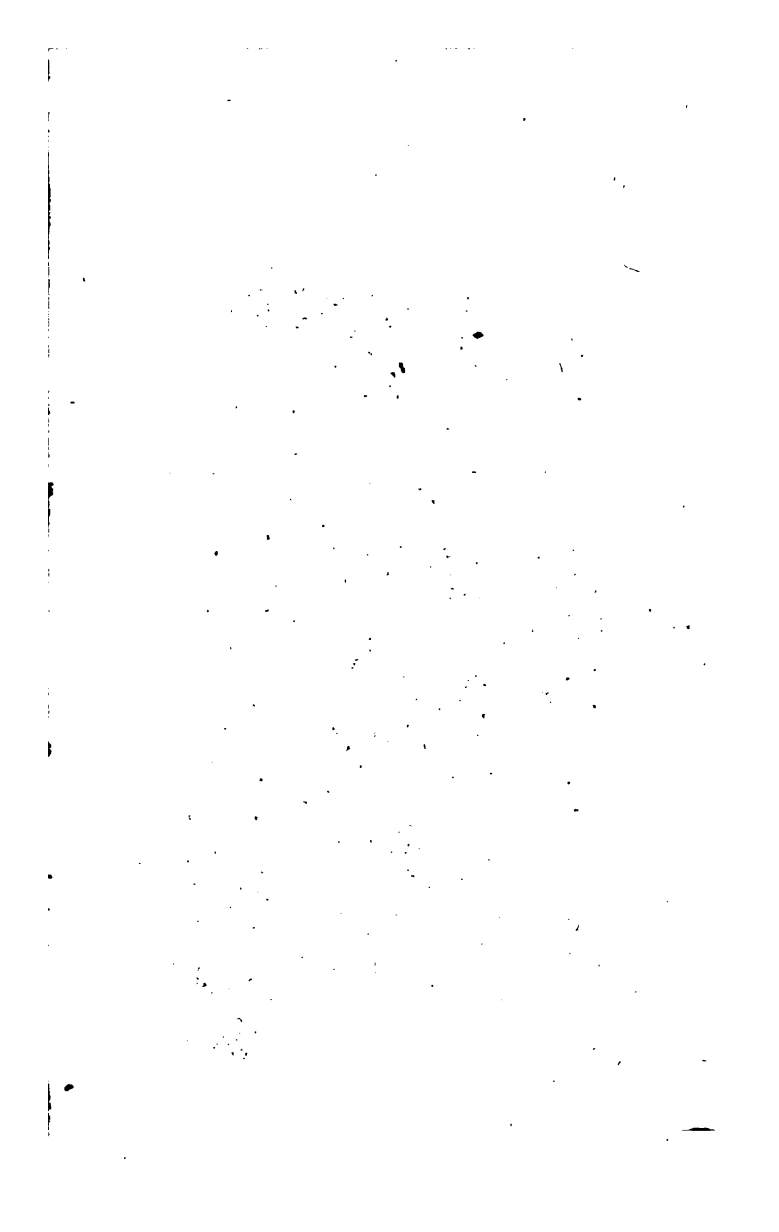
Eden Ch. Bedfordshire.





From the St. John's Church House







Loringham Church, Essex.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE,

SUFFOLK.

THE origin of this Castle is lost in obscurity. It is conjectured to have been erected by Redwald (who began his reign in 593), but upon no better ground, than that Rendlesham, where the prince is said to have resided, has followed this Castle in all the changes of its proprietors. Hither Redwald's unfortunate successor, St. Edmund the martyr, fled, in 870, for refuge, from the Danes; being besieged, and having no hopes of succour, he again sought safety by flight, but was overtaken by his pursuers, and murdered at Hoxne. Framlingham, with the rest of his kingdom, remained in the hands of his conquerors for about fifty years; afterwards it was recovered by the Saxons, and continued in their possession till the subjugation of England by Canute. After the Norman conquest, this Castle, on account of its importance, was retained by William and his son Rufus. Henry I. granted it to Roger Bigod, whose grandson, Hugh, was created earl of Norfolk by king Stephen, for attesting that Henry, on his death-bed, declared his nephew Stephen his successor in preference to his daughter Maud. This nobleman either rebuilt or much repaired Framlingham Castle, it having been dismantled by order of Henry

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE.

II. because the earl had favoured the pretensions of his rebellious son. The king however restored him his possessions, on condition of their reverting to the crown on the failure of male heirs, which happening in the third year of Edward II. John de Botetourt was appointed governor. Afterwards, all the possessions belonging to the Bigods were granted to Thomas de Brotherton, who was created earl of Norfolk, and marshal of England.

Framlingham was forfeited to the crown in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. and again to queen Elizabeth. In 1635, the Castle and estates were purchased by sir Robert Hitcham, who settled it, for charitable purposes, on Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge; in his will he devised £100 for the use of the college, and the remainder to be appropriated for the benefit of the poor, in the parishes of Framlingham, Debenham, Levington, and Coggeshall.

The Castle is situated on the north side of the town, and was strongly defended both by nature and art, having on the west side an extensive mere, and on the others two broad and deep ditches, which communicated with it. The form is an irregular curve, flanked with thirteen square towers, rising fourteen feet higher than the ramparts. The interior, agreeable to the will of sir Robert Hitcham, has been entirely demolished.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH,

SUFFOLK.

THE once extensive and commercial city of Dunwich has now but little left to indicate its former greatness. It is at present a mean village, situated on a cliff of considerable height, commanding an extensive view of the German ocean, about five miles from Southwold, and ten from Aldborough.

However fabulous many of the traditionary accounts of this town may be, this is certain, that it is a place of high antiquity; and from the number of Roman coins found here, it may reasonably be conjectured to have been a Roman station. In the reign of Sigebert, king of the East Angles, Felix, the Burgundian bishop, fixed his episcopal see at Dunwich, when invited over by that monarch, to promote the conversion of his subjects to Christianity; and here his three successors continued, and had jurisdiction over the whole kingdom of the East Angles; but in the latter part of the third bishop's time, in consequence of his infirmities, the see was divided. In 820 the two bishoprics were again united by Wybred, who fixed his episcopal residence at North Elham, after this see had continued about 200 years.

When an estimate was made of all the lands in the

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH.

kingdom by Edward the Confessor, there were two carves of land at Dunwich, but one of these was swallowed up by the sea, before the conqueror's survey was made. At that time it was the manor of Robert Mallet, and contained eleven bordarii, twenty-four freeman (each holding forty acres of land), 136 burgesses, 178 poor, and three churches. In the beginning of the reign of Henry II. it became a demesne of the crown, at which time, according to William of Newbury, "it had a mint, and was a town of good note, abounding with much riches, and sundry kinds of merchandizes," and the annual fee-farm rent then paid was £120:18:4, and twenty-four thousand herrings. Dunwich, it may be supposed, was then in the zenith of its prosperity.

King John, in the first year of his reign, granted a charter to this place, and amongst other things, empowered the burgesses to marry their sons and daughters to whom they pleased, and also to dispose of their possessions in this town, as they should think fit.

In the reign of Edward I. this town had considerably declined; at the siege of Calais, and during the war with France, most of its ships were lost, together with goods to the value of £1000. A still greater loss was experienced, by the removal of its port, a new one being opened at Walberswich, which, combined with the inroads of the sea, gradually reduced it to its present state of poverty; in consequence, the fee-farm rent was at various times abated, and it was fixed at 100*s. per annum* by Charles II.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH.

There was but one church here in the time of Edward the Confessor, and two more were added in the reign of the Conqueror. The former was dedicated to Felix, the first bishop, and to him the erection is ascribed; it is likewise repeated that he was buried here in 647; but his remains were afterwards removed to Soham, in Cambridgeshire. In the sequel, here certainly were six, if not eight parish churches, some of which were literally washed away by the sea.

All Saints, the only church of which any part now remains, stands on the verge of the cliff, which being of a loose sandy texture, cannot long withstand the impetuosity of the waves; and the time is not far distant when it must share the fate of the others. Little can now be judged, from its present ruinous state, what the Church once was; but it appears to have been very little ornamented. It consisted of a body and north aisle, divided by five pointed arches. According to Gardiner, about the year 1725, it was considerably reduced in its dimensions; in the north aisle (which was then demolished, and the separating arches bricked up) were magisterial seats, curiously ornamented with carved work, and the windows adorned with painted glass. In 1754 divine service was performed here once a fortnight, from Lady Day to Michaelmas, and monthly during the rest of the year; but when it was discontinued we are not informed.

Besides the churches here were three chapels, dedicated to St. Anthony, St. Francis, and St. Catherine;

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH.

likewise a house of the knights templars, and afterwards of the hospitalers; to this establishment belonged a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and John the Baptist: also, two monastic institutions belonging to the gray and black friars; some part of the former yet remains. This house had three gates, one of which, the eastern, is demolished, but the other two standing close together, to the westward, are nearly entire, except the top of the largest, which has been embattled; this served for the principal entrance to the house, and the other led to the church.

There were two hospitals denominated St. James's and Maison Dieu, or God's house, abundantly endowed with lands, but through mismanagement, a scanty pittance is only left, which is given to the most indigent inhabitants.

Dunwich has returned two members to parliament ever since the commons of England acquired the right of representation. The present members are lord Huntingfield and B. Barnes, esq. According to the returns of 1801, the town contained forty-two houses and 184 inhabitants, who are carried to the parish of Westleton for interment, as there is no church, or any other place used for divine worship in the *Borough*.—*O tempora!*

LEISTON ABBEY,

SUFFOLK.

AN Abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for the premonstratensis, or order of black canons, was built about the year 1182, by Ranulph de Glanville, who endowed it with the manor of Leiston, conferred on him by Henry II. and likewise certain churches, which he had before given to Butley priory, in this county, and which they resigned in favour of this monastery. But this house being situated about a mile and a half from the present ruins, and much nearer the sea, which subjected it to frequent inundations, and was otherwise very inconvenient and unhealthy, Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, about the year 1363, built the Abbey, on the site of the existing ruins: this edifice was unfortunately destroyed by fire before 1389, but being rebuilt, continued to flourish till the general dissolution, when it contained fifteen monks, and its annual revenues were then estimated at £181 : 17 : 1. The site, with the greatest part of the manors, rectories, and land belonging to them, were granted to Charles, duke of Suffolk, in whose family the patronage of this house had been for several generations; afterwards it became the property of Daniel Harvey, esq. and has passed through several possessors, but

LEISTON ABBEY.

at present belongs to the hon. Joshua Vanneck, son of lord Huntingfield.

The abbot obtained a charter for a market and fair here, in the sixth of Edward II. A. D. 1312, but both have long since been disused; various other privileges were enjoyed by these canons. Pope Lucius granted them the liberty to celebrate divine worship privately, in the time of general interdiction, and absolute freedom in the election of their abbot; likewise the liberty of burying any person who should desire to be interred in their monastery, if not under sentence of excommunication; they were not obligated to pay tithes of their goods and chattels. Richard II. confirmed many of their privileges, and granted to them, that in the time of a vacancy, neither he nor his heirs, nor any of his officers, should seize upon their temporalities; nor should they ever be compelled to grant a pension to any person whatever.

This monastery was very extensive, and a great part of the neighbouring land has been enclosed with portions of its walls. The church was built in the form of a cross: the north aisle is now used as a barn; and various other offices belonging to the Abbey are appropriated to agricultural purposes: it seems to have been chiefly decorated with ornaments formed by an intermixture of black squared flints and free-stone. The length of the church was about fifty-six yards, and the breadth of the middle aisle seven yards. A farm house is built amidst the ruins, and is occupied by Mr. Jessop.

WORLINGWORTH CHURCH,

SUFFOLK.

WORLINGWORTH, situated in the hundred of Hoxne, is a small village, about seven miles from Framlingham.

The Church is a plain structure, consisting of a body and chancel separated by a wooden screen, and is no ways remarkable, excepting for the beautiful font which it contains; this once adorned the abbey church of Bury St. Edmund's, and escaped the general wreck of the dissolution. It is still in very good preservation, and has been removed from the top of the middle aisle to the north side of the Church, when it was repaired and beautified (as the inscription expresses it), at the expense of the hon. John Heniker Major, in May 1801; and on the opposite side in gilt letters is written, "Circumcisio cordis in spiritu, non litera, Ro. 2. 29." The whole height is twenty-four feet six inches. The font is an octagon, having at each angle a slender pillar with crockets and finials, and the sides are richly sculptured with angels and animals, the figures holding shields, with various devices; at each corner of the contracting part towards the pedestal, are cherubs heads with expanded wings; and the pedestal, which is an irregular octagon, is ornamented with four non-descript animals, sealed

WORLINGWORTH CHURCH.

over their breasts ; on a moulding round the bottom are several old characters, now illegible. The top has been painted, and now beautified (as above related), by a wheelwright in the parish ; the royal arms, and several ludicrous seraphs and cherubs (encompassing scriptural texts), adorn the walls of the Church, by the same artist.

On the north side of the chancel is a plain marble tablet, inscribed to the memory of sir John Major, bart. who died in 1781, and is interred here. He was an elder brother of the Trinity House, chosen high sheriff of Sussex in 1755, elected a representative in parliament for Scarborough in 1761, and created a baronet, with remainder to his son-in-law, John Heniker, esq. who was afterwards elevated to the peerage, by the title of lord Heniker, who died in 1803, and was succeeded by his son, the present lord Heniker, by whom the monument was erected. On the south side, opposite the above, is another monument of dame Ann Heniker, daughter of sir John Major.

Inserted in a stone on the pavement is a small brass plate, to the memory of Jaspar Hassie, citizen of London, buried here in the year 1624.

The Church contains a small organ, and a little stained glass remains in the windows.

WALBERSWICH CHURCH,

SUFFOLK.

WALBERSWICH, commonly termed Walsberwig, has been a populous town, and a place of considerable importance. An extensive trade was carried on here, both by sea and land; the chief article of commerce was fish: in 1451 thirteen barks traded to Ireland, Ferro, and the northern seas, and twenty fishing boats were employed off the coast. This town likewise derived great advantage by the removal of the port from Dunwich, which, as it ruined that town, caused the prosperity of Walsberwich to increase; it continued to thrive till the middle of the sixteenth century: its decline is attributed to the alteration that was then made in the established religion, which proved highly detrimental to this, as well as to many other towns on the coast, whose principal support was derived from the fishery. The loss of trade, aided by several destructive conflagrations, reduced Walberswich to its present state of poverty and ruin. The first fire by which it suffered was about the year 1583. In 1633 a great part of the town was burned. In 1683 another fire happened; and in 1749 the same calamity occurred again, when one third of the small remains of the town was consumed.

WALBERSWICH CHURCH.

The old church was a mean building, and thatched. In the year 1473 it was taken down, when the inhabitants, at their sole cost, erected in its stead a handsome structure, with two aisles, dedicated to St. Andrew. It was finished in 1493, and contained a chapel of Our Lady, the images of the Holy Trinity, the Rood, St. Andrew, and several others. A few years afterwards a north aisle was added, which rendered it a beautiful edifice, well built with flint and free-stone; each aisle was divided from the nave by seven arches and six pillars; the length was 124 feet, and breadth sixty feet.

This Church suffered much from the fanatical visitors in the middle of the seventeenth century, and continued to decay until 1696, when the parishioners, unable to defray the expenses of a complete repair, rebuilt a portion of the south aisle.

The interior is plainly fitted up, and contains nothing remarkable, excepting a fine octangular stone font; round the pedestal are non-descript birds and animals, and the sides are alternately sculptured with figures and animals; it is now much mutilated, and the ornaments obscured by a thick coat of whitewash, which has lately been most injudiciously applied.

Walberswich is now annexed as a hamlet to Blithburgh.

EAST HAM CHURCH,

ESSEX.

THIS Church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and is supposed from its form to be of considerable antiquity. Like the churches of the primitive Christians, most of which were originally pagan temples, or basilicæ, it consists of a sanctuary, an anti-temple, and a temple, or as they are now called, a nave and two chancels; the upper chancel or sanctuary is semicircular at the east end, and has narrow pointed windows. On the south side are remains of a piscina, with a double chain, divided by a column, forming two plain pointed archways, between which is a bracket for a lamp. On the south wall of the lower chancel, according to antiquaries, who we suppose have visited this place, are several arches of Saxon character, but they are not at this time discernible to our eyes. Behind the communion table is a handsome monument to the memory of Edmund Nevill, lord Latimer, and reputed seventh earl of Westmoreland of that family; the effigies represent the earl, and his lady, Jane, countess of Westmoreland, in kneeling attitudes. Several other distinguished personages have been interred in the Church and churchyard, and among them the renowned antiquary Dr. Stukely, who, as appears by the

EAST HAM CHURCH.

register, was buried here in March 1765. The spot chosen for his interment was fixed upon by himself, during a visit to the rev. Mr. Sims, a former vicar of this parish; by his own request the turf was laid smoothly over his grave, without any monument.

At Green Street, a hamlet in East Ham parish, about one mile north-west of the Church, is an ancient mansion, with a brick tower adjoining, in which, according to current tradition, Anne Boleyn, queen of Henry VIII. was at some period confined. This tale is evidently untrue, as the tower is of more modern date. The mansion itself is supposed to have been the residence of the Nevills, of whom earl Edmund was buried in East Ham Church.

CORRINGHAM CHURCH,

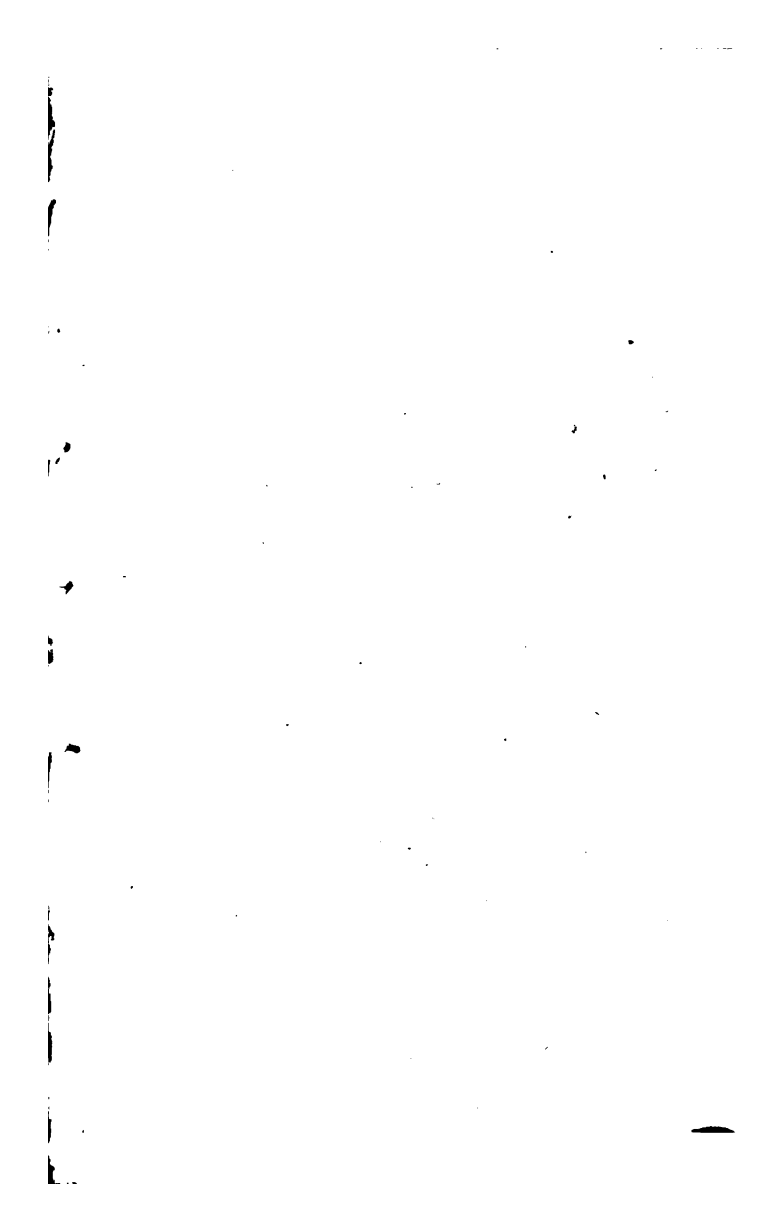
ESSEX.

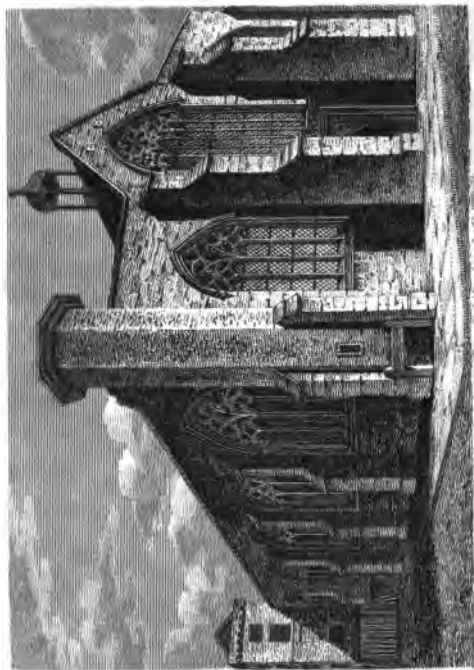
THE Church at Corringham is an ancient structure, very simple in its architecture, but which exhibits in several parts specimens of the most unadorned Norman style, especially in the tower, which has two tiers of round-headed arches, some of which are excluded from sight by the luxuriant ivy, and other evergreens, which nearly cover the building.

The manor of Corringham was held of the bishops of London by the Bands, as early as the reign of king John ; several of this family were renowned warriors. Sir Wm. de Bands, who was sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire in the year 1375, obtained liberty to enclose within his park twenty-two acres of land of the dean and canons of St. Paul's, in consideration of presenting them with a fat buck and doe yearly, on the day of the conversion and commemoration of St. Paul—"On these days the buck and doe were brought by one or more servants at the hour of the procession, and through the midst thereof, and offered at the high altar of St. Paul's cathedral ; after which the persons that brought the buck received of the dean and chapter, by the hands of their chamberlain, tweldepence stirling for their entertainment ; but nothing when they

COBBINGHAM CHURCH.

brought the doe. The buck being brought to the steps of the altar, the dean and chapter appeared in copes and proper vestments, with garlands of roses on their heads, sent the body of the buck to be baked, and had the head and horns fixed on a pole before the cross, in their procession round about the church, till they issued at the west door, where the keeper that brought it blowed the death of the buck, and then the horns that were about the city answered him in the like manner, for which they had each, of the dean and chapter, fourpence in money, and their dinner; and the keeper, during his stay, meat, drink, and lodging, and five shillings in money at his going away, together with a loaf of bread, having on it a picture of St. Paul." This custom was continued till the reign of Elizabeth, when the manor appears to have passed into another family, and has since had various possessors.





St. Augustine's Church, London.

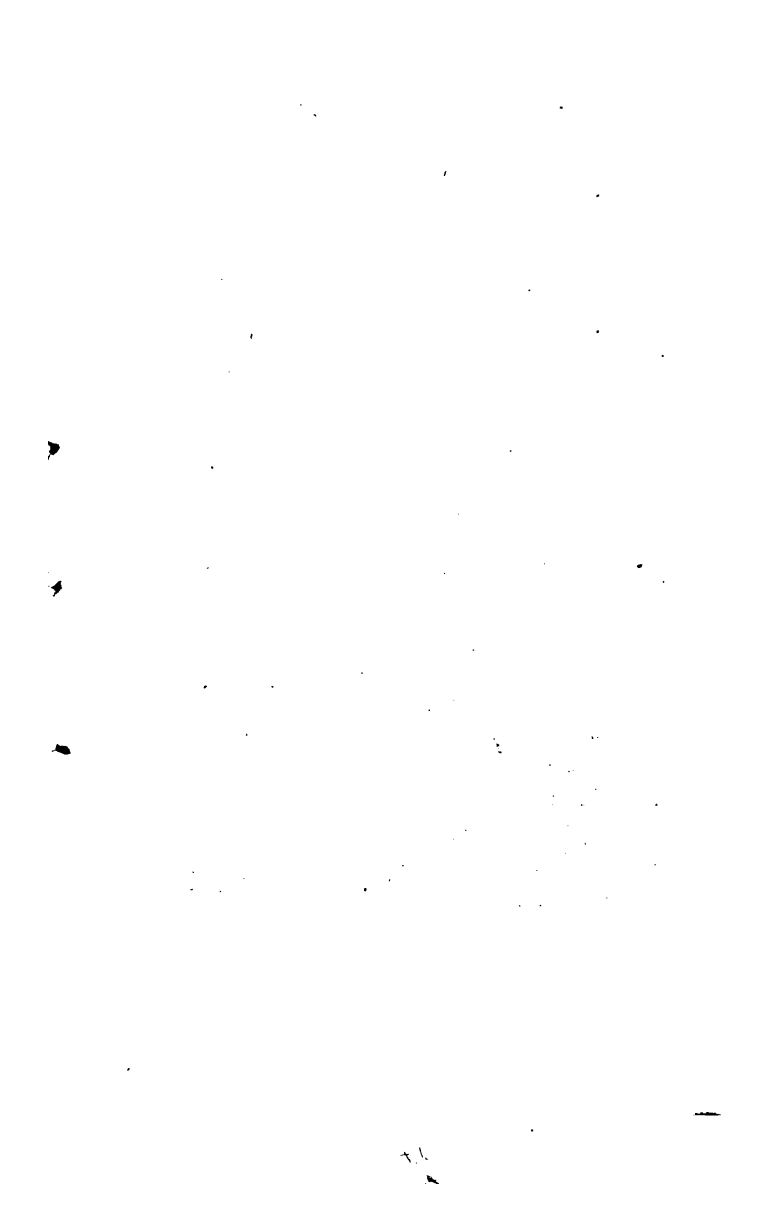
Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, opposite Old Broad Street, 1854.





Doorway of Pen Church, Somersetshire

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, & T. Carpenter, Old Bond Street 1818.





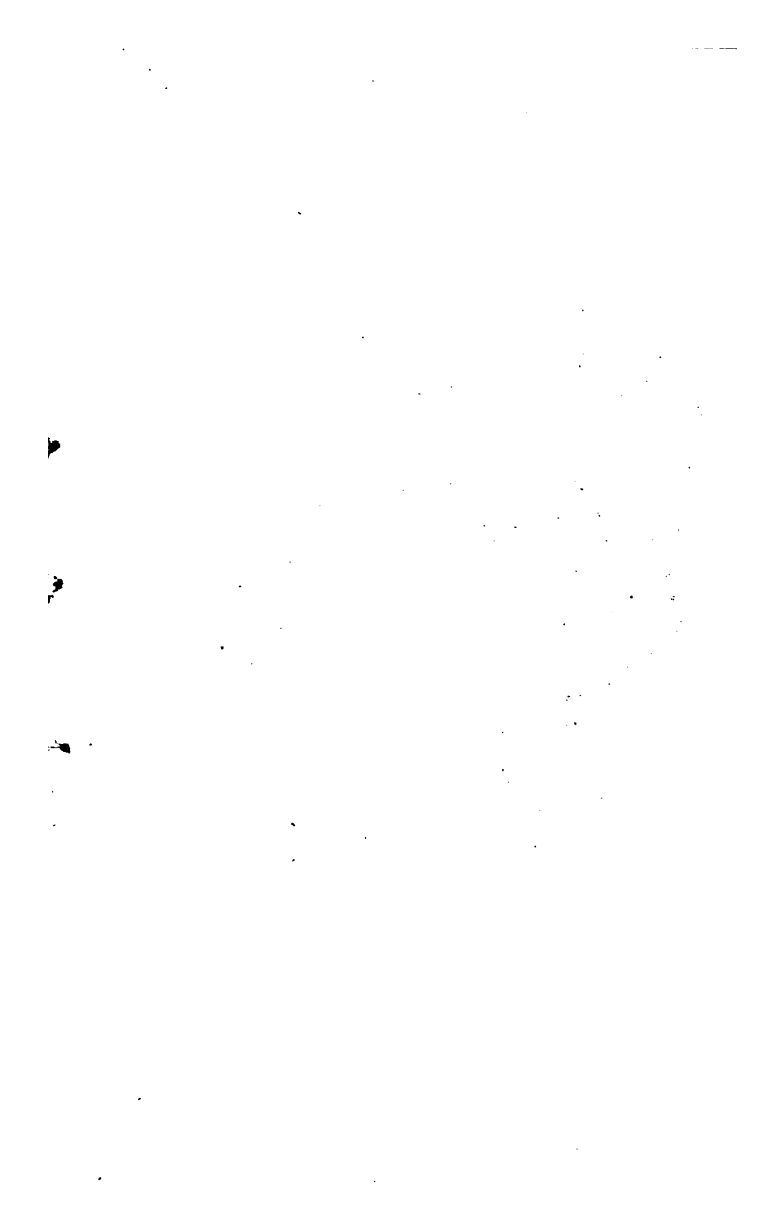


Engraved by J. George, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by J. Norton.

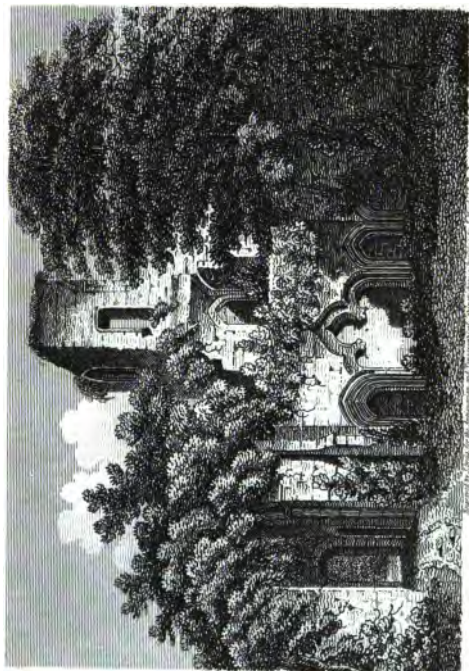
Ancient Dagger, at Cillygran, Pembroke-shire.

Published for W. Preece, & Co. by W. Cooke, New Bond Street & J. Carpenter, St. Paul's Church-yard.



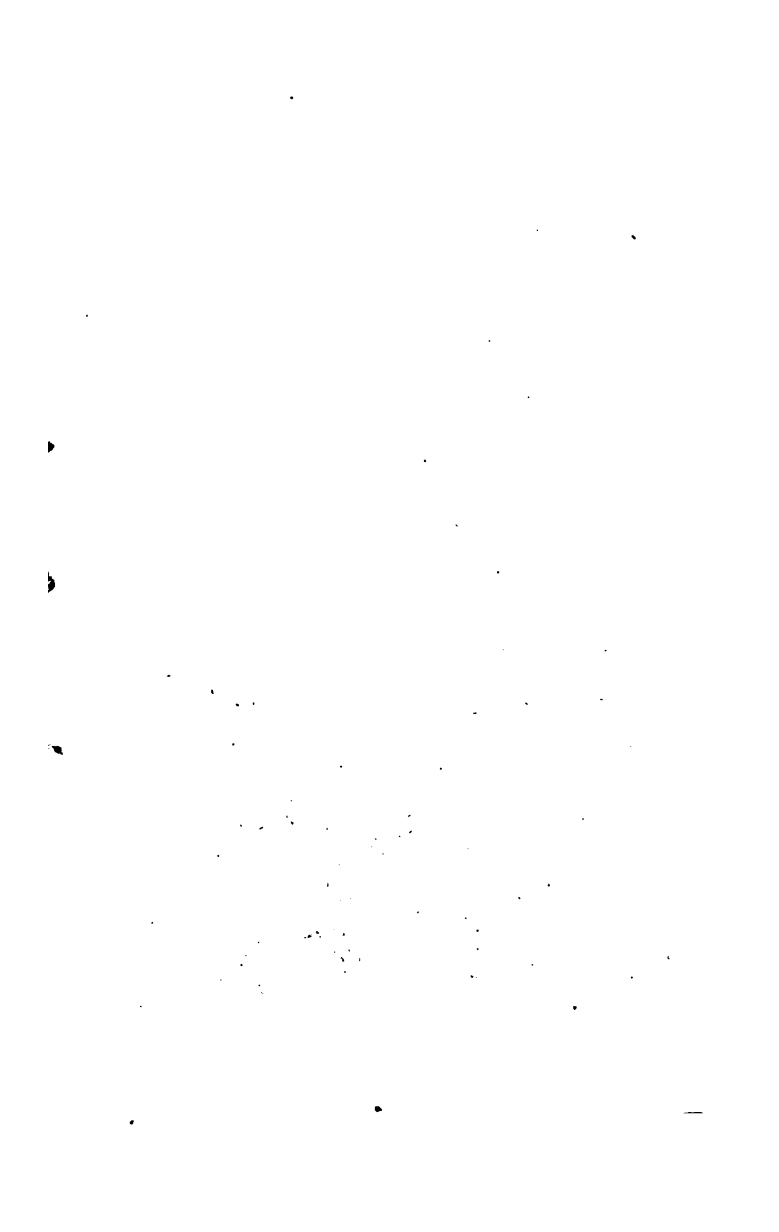


AMERICAN
LIBRARY



Remains of the Papal Episcopal Palace Lincoln

Published for the Proprietors, by H. Carter, New Bond Street, London, W. 1841.



100
M. A. N.



Great Tower, Episcopal Palace, Lincoln.

Engraved from a drawing by W. G. Smith, Esq., and published by W. G. Smith, Esq., 1840.





Ruins Episcopal Palace Lincoln.

Published by the Proprietors of the Illustrated London News, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.





Entrance to the Great Hall, Episcopal Palace, Lincoln.

Pub. May, 1870



ANTIQUARIAN and TOPOGRAPHICAL
CABINET.

VOL. 9.



Crypt of Madley Church, Herefordshire.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Larkins, New Bond Street; and J. Carpenter, Pall Mall, 15 May 1846.



STOKE CHURCH, *BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.*

THIS Church has become very celebrated since the time of Gray, the poet, of whose beautiful poem, "The Elegy in a Country Churchyard," it is known to be the scene. The Church is a plain, rustic edifice of some antiquity, with a low tower and conical-shaped spire, but has none of those strongly marked features by which it is so admirably characterized in the poem.

Stoke, or Stoke Pogis, is a large scattered village, distant about twenty-one miles from London. In the time of Gray, Stoke Park belonged to lady Cobham, and in 1747 it was the scene of his poem called the "Long Story." The old manor-house and the fantastic manners of queen Elizabeth's time, in whose reign it was erected, are thus humourously described in the opening of this piece.

" In Britain's isle, no matter where,
An ancient pile of building stands ;
The Huntingdons and Hattons there
Employ'd the power of fairy hands,
To raise the cielings fretted height ;
Each pannel in achievements clothing,

STOKE CHURCH.

Rich windows that exclude the light,
And passages that lead to nothing.

Full oft within the spacious walls,

When he had fifty winters o'er him,

My grave lord-keeper led the brawls,

The seals and maces danc'd before him :

His bushy beard and shoe-strings green,

His high-crown'd hat and satin doublet,

Mov'd the stout heart of England's queen,

Though Pope and Spaniard could not trouble it.

there,

Forth from their gloomy mansions creeping,

The lady Janes and Joans repair,

And from the gallery stand peeping,

In peaked hoods and mantles tarnish'd,

Sour visages enough to scare ye,

High dames of honour, once that garnish'd

The drawing-room of fierce queen Mary."

On the site of this old mansion is erected a most magnificent house, by Mr. Penn, the proprietor: it is chiefly built with brick, and covered with stucco.

The burial-place of the poet is without side the Church, just beneath the eastern window. Here his remains lay unhonoured till the year 1799, when Mr. Penn erected a monument to his memory, in a field adjoining the Church. It consists of a large sarcophagus, supported on a square pedestal, with inscriptions on each side.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, LONDON,

MIDDLESEX.

THIS house of the Augustines was founded in 1253 by Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford, for friars heremites of that order. Its situation was to the west of Broad Street. The Church, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt by Humphry, one of his descendants, earl of Hereford, who was buried here in 1361.

At the dissolution, great part of the house, cloisters, and gardens, were granted to William lord St. John, afterwards marquis of Winchester and lord treasurer. On the site he built Winchester Place, a magnificent house, where Winchester Street now stands. The west end of the Church was, in 1551, granted to John a Lasco, for the use of the Germans, and other fugitive protestants, and afterwards to the Dutch, as a preaching-place. Some portion of the buildings were converted into a glass-house, for Venice glass, in which Venetians were employed in every branch of the manufacture. They were patronized by the duke of Buckingham. Howel, the celebrated author of the Letters, was steward to the manufacture, but was obliged to quit his office, not being able to endure the heat. He had been in Venice in 1621, probably to pry into the

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, LONDON.

secrets of the art, and to engage workmen. This place was afterwards converted into Pinners Hall.

The residue of the buildings the marquis reserved for the purpose of corn, coal, and other things. His son sold the noble monuments of the dead, the paving stones, and many other materials, which had cost thousands, for a hundred pounds, and converted the buildings into stables for his horses. The steeple of the Church was standing in 1600. It was extremely beautiful; but the marquis demolished it, notwithstanding he was petitioned to the contrary by the lord mayor and many respectable citizens.

Numbers of persons of rank were interred in the Church of the Augustines; among others, Edmund Guy de Meric, earl of St. Paul. This nobleman came into this country on a mission from Charles VI. of France to Richard II. and his queen. Lucie, the wife of Edmund Holland, lord admiral, and one of the heirs and daughters of Barnaby, lord of Milan—Richard Fitzalan, the great earl of Arundel, beheaded in 1397 at Tower Hill—John Vere, earl of Oxford, beheaded in 1463, at the same place—Edmund Stafford, duke of Buckingham, a victim to the pride of cardinal Wolsey. And many others.

THE SAXON DOOR-WAY OF PEN CHURCH,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

PEN is a small village on the borders of Somersetshire, near Stourton, at the extremity of that vast tract formerly called Selwood Forest, and is memorable for having been the scene of several bloody conflicts between the Britons and Saxons, and afterwards between the Danes and Saxons, of which the Saxon chronicle particularly records three that happened A.D. 658, 1001, and 1016. The tradition of the last battle, fought by Canute the Dane, with Edmund, probably near the spot on which the Church of Pen was founded, in gratitude, by the victor, seems to be confirmed in the ancient Door-way, the only remaining portion of the original structure, where the heads of two crowned monarchs have been placed as supporters to the arch, which is of the Saxon order, decorated with the usual zigzag ornaments, and a piece of rude emblematical sculpture in the centre.

Adjoining the site of this Church are those singular excavations called *Pen Pits*, evidently the work of human art, which extended over a surface of ground not much short of 700 acres, if we include those nearly filled up in the course of progressive cultivation. These

THE SAXON DOOR-WAY OF PEN CHURCH.

pits are of various depths, from sixteen to eighteen feet, in form of an inverted cone, unequal in their dimensions, and in some instances double, divided only by a slight partition of earth. The spot they occupy, together with the corresponding portion on the Zeals side of the little river Stour, though nearly levelled, yet retaining faint traces of what it was, appears, at a very early period, to have been cleared from the great forest of Selwood, to be a rendezvous of the population of that age, and continued to later times the capital of that extensive district.

PETER'S PUMP, STOURHEAD,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

THIS beautiful little structure, situate in the grounds of sir R. C. Hoare, bart. formerly ending in a cross, once stood near the churchyard of St. Peter's, in the city of Bristol, exactly opposite to an almshouse, now destroyed, which was built by Robert Aldworth, and there served to point out the well of St. Edith, remarkable for its fine water, as in its present translation it does the source of the Stour, which rose from six wells, borne as the badge of their house by the Stourton family, than which no heraldic bearing perhaps can shew so singular and characteristic an origin.

Bristol, at the period this was removed, seems to have contracted an inveterate enmity to all the ancient relics of architecture that had any allusion to the cross, as if, by so doing, it gave the best proof of having totally abjured Romish errors, and consigned all its Popish lumber to Stourhead, where it has been adopted with great taste, without any suspicion of heresy.

This very appropriate little building, first raised to give notoriety to a fountain, and here applied to the same use, stands in a lovely hollow, the commencement of one of the principal vallies, the so much-ad-

PETER'S PUMP, STOURHEAD,

mired scenery of Stourhead is composed of, from which the brilliant Stour issues, and a little below expands into a noble lake, in whose crystal mirror those classical buildings the Pantheon and the Temple of Flora, that ornament its banks with the richly variegated landscape are reflected, its waters, till they are lost in the ocean, through all their course, continuing to be the property of the possessor of the Fountain, whence they take their rise.

THE DAGGER

*Supposed to be the Model of those which ministered to
the Massacre of the Britons at Stonehenge,
Found in Wales.*

THIS curious little weapon was found in the vicinity of Cillgeran, in Pembrokeshire, and appears to be the very same which was shewn to the reverend Theophilus Evans, author of a much-esteemed work in the *British* language, entitled "*A View of the Primitive Ages*," first published in 1739, wherein he exactly describes it, agreeing in almost every particular with what is here represented, for he says, "The blade was seven inches long, and more than half an inch wide, double edged, five inches of the seven. The handle was of ivory, of minutely skilful workmanship, having on it the figure of a naked woman, with a round ball in her left hand, and her right resting on her hip; on which side stood the figure of a boy with the sun-beams (*a glory*) round his head: the sheath was also of ivory, and very curiously ornamented." This is a translation of Mr. Evans's description, and is very accurate, as far as his conception of the figures went, but he entirely mistook that of the boy, which is clearly a Cupid, by the side of his mother, having every attribute that ancient mythology usually

THE DAGGER.

invests the son of Venus with, the wings, the bow and quiver. The supposed massacre at Stonehenge, Mr. Evans, in the running-title of his book, calls "*the treachery of the long knives*," and the story of this horrid slaughter is to be found in the most authentic and most ancient Welsh MSS. and even in the writings of those contemporary with Jeffrey of Monmouth, who rejected his fables. The scene of this treacherous plot is laid on Salisbury Plain, which, from its extent and central situation, was well calculated for great national conventions, at which it was not lawful for even the prince to appear armed; a favourable circumstance, which the wily Saxon availed himself of, the better to accomplish his murderous design without suspicion.

The original of the weapon here represented is preserved in the museum of John Symmons, esq. of Paddington House.

The Proprietors of this Work are obliged to John Fenton, esq. the author of an "Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire," for this, and the two preceding descriptions.

EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN, *LINCOLNSHIRE.*

THE situation of the Episcopal Palace at Lincoln, is on the south side of the hill, near the summit, which Leland describes as hanging in declivio.

This once magnificent structure was begun by bishop Robert de Chisney, to whom the site was granted by king Henry II. being the whole of the land including the foss, from the wall of the Bail of Lincoln, by St. Nicholas' church, to that of St. Andrew, and from thence east to the city wall; free and quit of landgavel par tage, and all other things, with free licence to break a gate through the bail wall for his passage to and from the church. This bishop also founded St. Catharine's priory, but; by his public spirit in building and other munificent acts, he involved his see considerably in debt: he gave up the patronage of St. Alban's abbey, by which act the see of Lincoln lost that and fifteen parishes, whose manors belonged to it. He died January 26, 1167, and was buried in the cathedral.

Hugh, commonly called St. Hugh Burgundus, who was consecrated September 2, 1186, enlarged this mansion with several apartments; some of which were of great magnificence: he began the grand hall, which

EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN.

measures eighty-five feet in length from north to south, and fifty-eight broad, from east to west. The roof was evidently supported by two rows of pillars, of Purbeck marble: part of the pilasters, supported by corbel tables, are yet remaining at each end; these, being of octagonal shape, convey the opinion that the other pillars, as well as the materials, were of the same sort: the middle aisle, measuring from centre to centre of each pilaster, is thirty-three feet, and each side one twelve feet and a half. Four double windows on each side lighted this sumptuous room, and an elegant screen at the south end, of three pointed arches, now walled up with bricks, opened a communication with the principal apartments and kitchen, by means of a bridge of one large pointed arch. The grand entrance was at the south-west corner, through a beautiful regular pointed doorway, supported by clustered columns, with detached shafts and foliated capitals; two other recesses, with very high-pointed arches, one on each side, give peculiar spirit and elegance to the design. Attached to this entrance was once a porch, or vestibule, the present remains of which bespeak it to have been a structure of superior taste and elegance. This princely hall was finished by Hugh II. his successor, and doubtless furnished with all the pomp and magnificence peculiar to the age. Like many other works of architectural skill, it has, however, been obliged to submit to Time's unfeeling grasp, and the place where once the costly banquet stood arrayed in all

EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN.

the ostentatious luxury of ecclesiastic greatness, has now its mouldering walls covered with fruit-trees, and the centre appropriated to the purpose of a flower-garden. Bishop Hugh likewise built the famous kitchen in which were seven chimnies, the relics of gluttony, and once preludes to voracious gormandizing.

Bishop Le Bek contributed something towards improving this Palace, but no memorials exist to point out what these improvements were.

William Alnwick, bishop of Norwich, was translated to the see of Lincoln in September 1436, and was a considerable benefactor to both cathedrals; to his munificence and taste the Palace was indebted for the great entrance, tower, and curious chapel. The tower, which is yet tolerably entire, is a specimen of excellent stone-work; it is a square building, with a large turret, at the north-west corner, in which is the remnant of a very fine, winding, stone staircase, leading to the rooms above: at some previous period, these were elegant apartments, but the ceilings have long since gone to decay, and the lower chamber is now filled with fragments of fallen battlements, intermixed with wild vegetation.

The bottom part of this tower has answered the purpose of a porch, or vestibule, and formed a communication with several apartments: the principal entrance is in the middle of the north side; on the south, and near the east corner, is another, leading at present into an

EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN.

open court, but probably at some period to different parts of the building; that on the west led to the grand hall, and another, on the east side, into a most elegant vaulted passage, which appears to have opened into the chapel. This porch has plain walls, but the roof is finely groined; the ribs spring from the middle of each side, and from a small clustered pillar, in each corner. The arms of bishop Alnwick, a cross moline, are on the spandrls of the entrance arch, and also, upon the ancient wooden door; they likewise serve to ornament the bow window, which has been a piece of exquisite workmanship.

The curious chapel, built by the same munificent prelate, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, had, in one of the windows, lines commemorating the saint and the founder. The walls and roof were almost entire in 1727, but since that period it has been destroyed, and all the materials removed; sufficient, however, has escaped the ruthless mallet, to shew that it once exhibited a beautiful specimen of pointed architecture.

Those parts of the ruins next the city show three ponderous buttresses, supposed to have been built by bishop Williams, dean of Westminster, and keeper of the great seal, who was consecrated bishop of Lincoln November 17, 1621. Few years, however, elapsed before the sanguinary civil war carried terror and desolation wherever it directed its course, and smote down, with fanatic frenzy, many works of labour and of art. During

EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN.

this unhappy contest, the Palace of Lincoln was plundered of its riches, its beauty destroyed, and many of its exulting towers levelled with the ground, never more to raise their humbled heads.

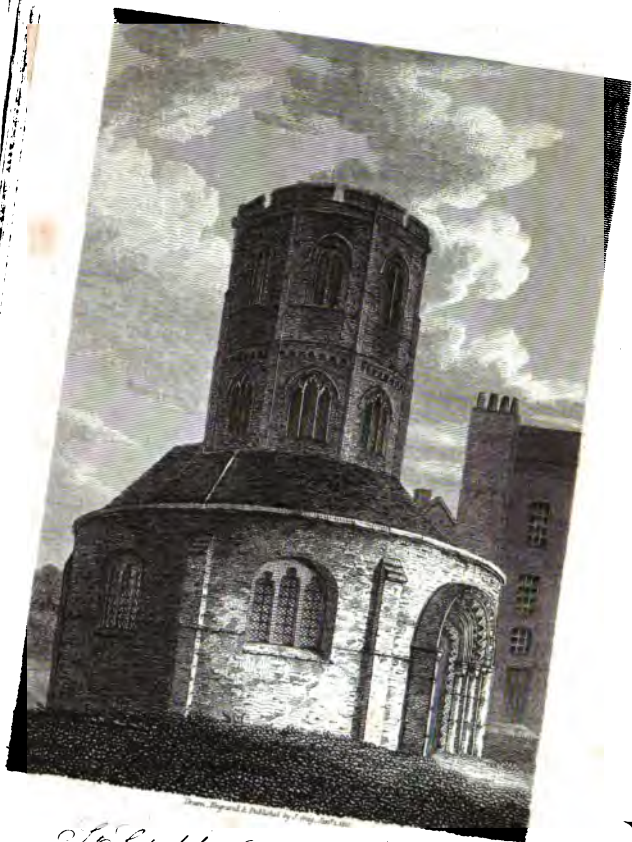
The late Dr. Nelthorpe obtained a lease of the site, and built a good stone house of the old materials; it is now the property of lady Ingoldby Amcotes.

The venerable ruins of the Palace, overhung with

EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN.

ivy, forms one of the most picturesque subjects that this ancient city can boast. The gloomy vaults, broken arches, and ruined towers, decorated with creeping evergreens, commanding a prospect over the lower town and five neighbouring counties, render the Palace garden one of the most delightful, as well as picturesque spots, that can be found in a range over the whole extensive county of Lincoln.

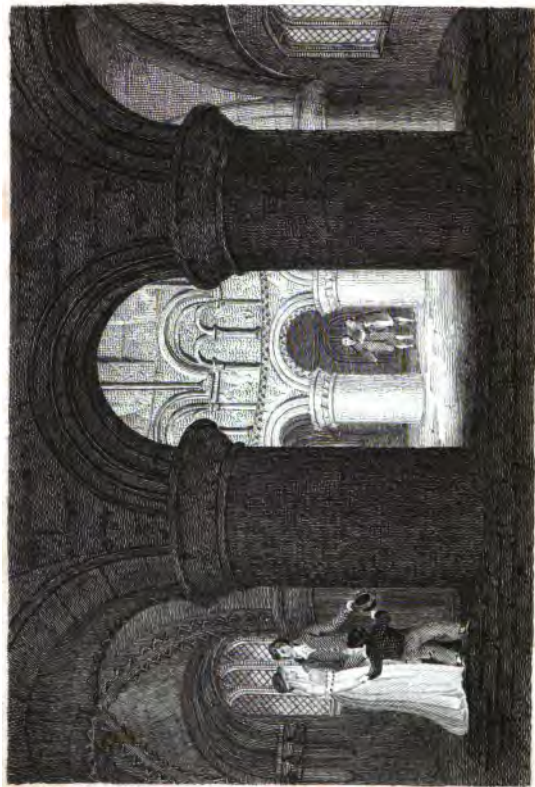




St Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge.



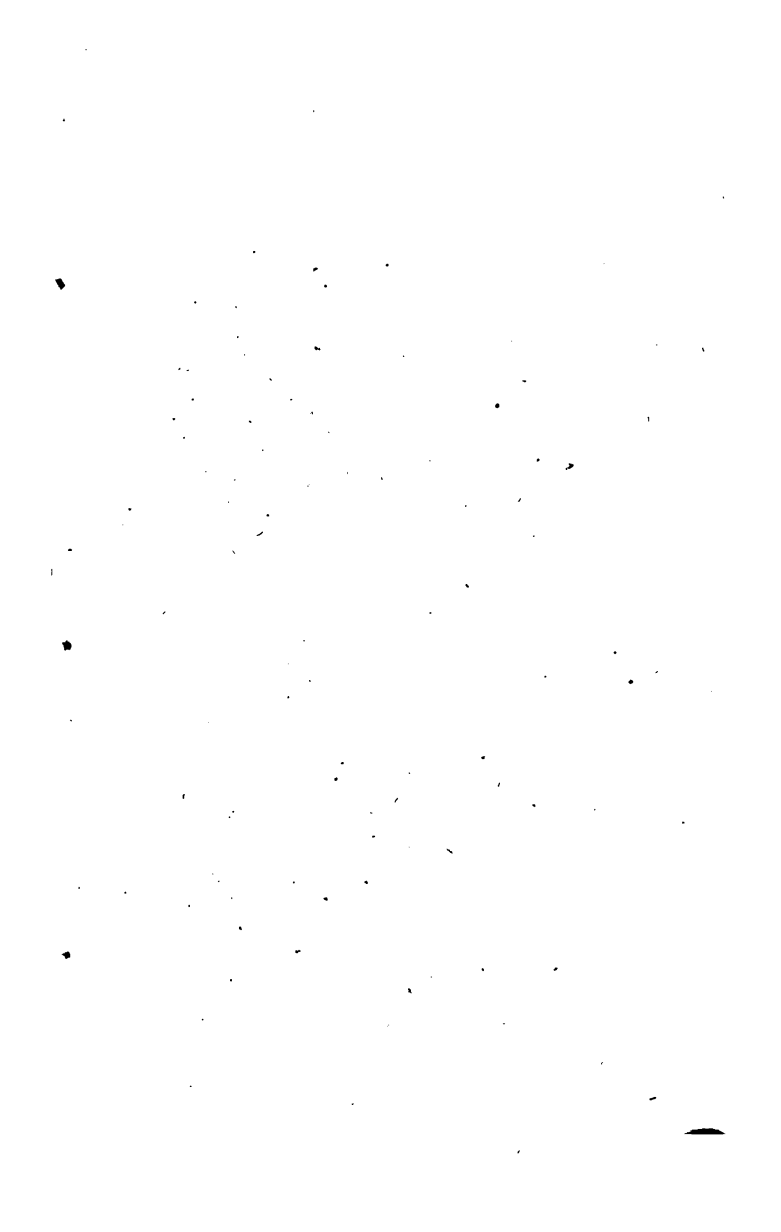




From a photograph and painted by J. May, 1844.

Interior of St. Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge.







From a drawing published by Henry, Jan. 1840.

Stone Font St. Peter's Church, Cambridge.







Engraved & published by T. Agnew & Sons, Ltd., Manchester & London.

St. John's Church, Devizes, Wilt.







Engraved by T. Agnew & Sons, London, and published by the Rev. G. D. Smith.

Interior of the Church of St. Marlow, Bucks.





Figure 4. Reduced by 2 in. 1/2. The outer line is that of the flywheel.

Chapel in High Street Gt. Marlborough.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH,

CAMBRIDGE.

THE proper name of this edifice is "The Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Jewry," an appellation which generated the erroneous opinion that it was originally a Jewish synagogue; but Mr. Essex, whose observations on the origin and antiquity of Round Churches, with a particular reference to this at Cambridge, occupies a considerable portion of the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*—after a most attentive investigation of the subject affirms, that it was built by the knights templars, or by some persons concerned in the croisades, who took the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem for their model. "There can be no doubt," continues Mr. Essex, "either of the time when this Church was built, or that they who built it intended it should represent the church of the Resurrection or Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; and as far as can be judged of the description given of that church, this is the best copy we have of it in England; but a perfect resemblance must not be expected where the smallness of one compared to the other would make an exact imitation no better than a large model, which could be of no use but to amuse the curious."—"It will be easier," observes our author, in another part of his

ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

inquiry, "to ascertain the age than the founder of it;" and afterwards expresses his decided opinion, drawn from the consideration of the original building, that it was erected in the reign of Henry I. or between the first and second croisade, and is the oldest church of the kind in England. The round form of this Church excites curiosity, although its primary shape has been in some degree affected by subsequent buildings, and, in its present state, appears under many disadvantages. "It is evidently," says the gentleman above quoted, "a story higher than its original architect intended it should be. This alteration was made in the reign of Edward II. for the reception of bells, when the windows were also altered, the chancel added, and the ornaments about the door defaced, and partly hid by a wooden portal." The interior of the most ancient part of this building is completely circular, with a peristile of eight round pillars of great magnitude, and far greater solidity than could be necessary to support the conical roof with which it was originally furnished. The receding arch over the west door is ornamented in the usual style of the early Norman architecture. This entrance was probably the only one when the Church was first built, but the circular area is now thrown open to the chancel. The pillars of the upper portico were formerly hidden by a projecting gallery, but this has been lately removed, and the inside of the fabric repaired and whitewashed.

Who were the possessors of this Church for some

ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

period prior to the dissolution of the knights templars in the year 1313 is unknown; but a few years after that event the advowson appears to have belonged to Barnwell priory, in which the presentation continued till the suppression of religious houses in the reigns of Henry VIII.; it is now in the gift of the bishop of Ely.

In the parish of St. Sepulchre's was formerly an ancient structure called Bede's House, wherein some persons have supposed that the venerable Bede lived and studied. "But," says Mr. Gough, in his addition to Camden, "besides the improbability that a common dwelling-house built in the seventh century should be standing in the sixteenth, and the uncertainty whether Bede ever lived at Cambridge; it is most likely that it was erected for the reception of the beadsmen, whose office was to pray for those who were engaged in the wars for recovering the Holy Land from the Saracens, and therefore not improperly called the Beads' House, which name it might retain some centuries after the use of it was forgotten, and the Bead's House would then be easily mistaken for Bede's House."

Not far from the round Church is the conduit, erected in the year 1614, at the charge of Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier, who rendered himself particularly famous by furnishing the students of the university with horses, and making it an unalterable rule, that every horse should have an equal share of rest and fatigue; he would never let one out of his turn—from whence the

ST. SEPULCHRE'S CHURCH.

proverbial saying, "Hobson's choice, *this* or none." The greatest genius could not have taken a more effectual way to transmit his memory to a grateful posterity, than by erecting the aqueduct and conduit.

The following whimsical epitaph was written by Milton, on the death of Hobson :

Here lies old Hobson ; Death hath broke his girt,
And here, alas ! hath laid him in the dirt ;
Or else the ways being foul, twenty to one,
He's here stuck in a slough, and overthrown.
'Twas such a shifter, that if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down ;
For he had, many time, this ten year full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and *The Bull*.
And surely Death could never have prevail'd
Had not his weekly course of carriage fail'd ;
But lately finding him so long at home,
And thinking now his journey's end was come,
And that he had ta'en up his latest inn
In the kind office of a chamberlin,
Show'd him his room where he must lodge that night,
Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light :
If any ask for him, it shall be sed,
"Hobson has supt, and 's newly gone to bed."

STONE FONT, AND ENTRANCE TO ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

CAMBRIDGE.

THE Church of St. Peter's, commonly called St. Peter's on the Hill and St. Giles's Church, are consolidated into one benefice, but the parishes are considered as distinct. These churches stand at the north end of the town of Cambridge, and are of considerable antiquity. St. Peter's is very small; its interior is extremely plain and devoid of interest, and contains nothing worthy of notice, excepting its Stone Font, which is perhaps as great a curiosity of the kind as any in this kingdom. It is evidently of a very early date, most probably coeval with the most ancient parts of the building itself, which, from its south entrance, appears to have been erected soon after the Norman conquest. The form of the arch is circular, without ornament; the pillars which support the arches are very slender for their height, and have capitals which are a faint imitation of the Ionic. The present elevation of the Font is about three feet four inches; the basin is of sufficient size for immersing the infant intended for baptism. At each corner of the Font are figures, in some respects representing mermen or mermaids, having each two tails; they are encircled round the loins, with an ornamented belt, and with hands, each em-

STONE FONT, AND ENTRANCE TO ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

bracing one of the tails. The border of the basin has an indented sculpture, but much mutilated. The shaft on which the Font is elevated is a fluted pillar, presenting four fronts, its capital being a series of semicircular mouldings, gradually projecting and surmounted by one broad band, on which the basin rests.

This very curious relic of antiquity had not, previously to the present annexed Plate, been introduced to the notice of the antiquarian world, neither has any attention been paid to it by any historian of Cambridge, with whose writings the Editors and Proprietors of the *Ancient Reliques* are acquainted.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, DEVIZES,

WILTSHIRE.

DEVIZES is a populous town in Wiltshire, distant eighty-seven miles and a half from London, and probably derives its name from the latin word *devisa*, signifying division, a name supposed to have been conferred on this town from its being anciently divided between the king and bishop of Salisbury: it is a town of great antiquity, and asserted by Dr. Stukely to have been the Punctuobice of Ravennus. The Romans enclosed it with a vallum and ditch, in the last of which the inhabitants have made a road almost round the town; but in many places both the ditch and vallum are still visible; they took in the castle, which was a Roman work, erected in a fine situation: it was well fortified by nature; and in after times rendered nearly impregnable by Roger, bishop of Salisbury, although it is now destroyed. Many Roman remains, consisting principally of pottery and coins, have been found here; and not far from the town, under the ruins of an ancient building enclosed with Roman brick, several brass statues of heathen deities were discovered, supposed to have been there deposited in the early Roman times.

At Devizes are two churches. The Church of St.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, DEVIZES.

John's exhibits a fine specimen of the Norman style of architecture in its tower and in some of its internal decorations; the lower parts have been much altered, since the first erection of the Church, and from the form of the arches and ornaments, appear to have been added about the reign of Henry IV.

Devizes is a corporate borough, consisting of a mayor, recorder, ten magistrates, and twenty-four common councilmen, who have the liberty of making what number of burgesses they please, all of whom have the right of voting for members of parliament.

The principal manufactures of Devizes are serges, kerseymeres, and broad cloths; the latter branches afford employment to upwards of 1000 persons.

THE CHURCH, AND ANCIENT CHAPEL, GREAT MARLOW,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

GREAT MARLOW is situated in a very pleasant part of the county of Buckinghamshire, near the banks of the Thames. It is supposed by Camden to derive its name from the chalk commonly called *marle*, "which," he observes, "being laid on the land hereabouts, communicates such new vigour to it, that the next year it is fit for tillage, and yields a double increase." Mr. Langley remarks on this passage, that the learned antiquary has erred both in his derivation and illustration of the name; "for marle and chalk are two distinct substances, and their properties opposite. Of the former too small a quantity is found here to give name to a parish, and the Saxon name for chalk cannot be strained to this etymology. Marlow is called in Doomsday Book *Merlaw*, which appears to me to signify a mere, or standing water, and this might then be the situation of the place; for near the town are some peat moors, in which stags' horns and other animal remains have been found; and these moors were probably standing waters at that period."

The manor of Marlow, previous to the conquest, belonged to Algar, earl of Mercia, from whose son it was taken by king William and given to his queen Matilda.

CHURCH AND ANCIENT CHAPEL, GREAT MARLOW.

Henry I. who inherited the manor from his mother, bestowed it on Robert Melmont, his natural son, from whom, after various marriages, it became the property of Gilbert, earl of Clare. In his posterity it continued till the reign of Edward II. whose unhappy favourite, Hugh Le Despencer the younger, having married Eleanor, the heiress of the Clares, obtained possession, but soon after lost both estates and life. The attainder of the Spencers being reversed by parliament, their possessions were restored, and Marlow continued in this family till Isabel, daughter of Thomas, lord Despencer, earl of Gloucester, who was degraded, and beheaded at Bristol, conveyed it by marriage to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who dying in 1459, was succeeded by his son Henry. "This hopeful branch," says Dugdale, "was cropped in the flower of his youth, before the fruit of his heroic disposition could be manifested to the world, for he died at Hanley castle, in Worcestershire, June 11, 1445, being but twenty-two years of age." On the death of Henry's infant daughter, who survived him but a short time, this manor devolved to his sister's husband, Richard Nevill, afterwards created earl of Warwick, who became so eminently conspicuous for his conduct during the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. that he was emphatically termed the king-maker. In the convulsions that ensued, the earl's property changed owners; for an act was passed in the third year of Henry VII. ordering restitution of all the

CHURCH AND ANCIENT CHAPEL, GREAT MARLOW.

estates of which the countess of Warwick had been dis-
seised, with power to alienate any part of them. The
meaning of this act soon appeared, for the countess was
forced to convey the whole of her possessions in perpe-
tuity to the king, and received the grant of Marlow, and
some other estates, for life, in return. On her death it
reverted to the crown, and was leased to different per-
sons; but in the reign of Philip and Mary it was granted
to William, lord Paget, for £1252. From the Pagets it
passed through several intermediate possessors to sir
William Clayton, who purchased it in 1736, and in his
family it still remains.

The Church is a large and ancient structure, con-
sisting of a body and two aisles, with a transept divid-
ing it from the chancel; from the tower rises a wooden
spire, erected in the year 1627. The altar is of oak,
handsomely carved. The Church contains many monu-
ments, but none particularly worthy of notice.

Marlow consists of two principal streets, in the
form of a T, and three smaller ones. The high street
is spacious, on a gradual descent, and furnished with
some good houses. In the High Street is situated the
remains of the ancient chapel represented in the an-
nexed Plate: the inscription over the arch is nearly ob-
literated.

The old bridge over the Thames appears to have
been of very remote antiquity. Part of this bridge was
destroyed by the army of major-general Brown, in 1642,

CHURCH AND ANCIENT CHAPEL, GREAT MARLOW.

and the parliament ordered a county rate to be levied for its reparation. In 1787 this structure becoming ruinous and unsafe, occasioned an application to be made to the county for rebuilding it ; but the magistrates not thinking the evidence of its being a county bridge conclusive, refused to accede to the request, on which the marquis of Buckingham proposed a subscription, and £1800 was raised in the year 1798, when the present bridge was erected.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHERBORNE,

DORSETSHIRE.

THIS magnificent pile of building contains specimens of different styles of architecture: in the porch and transept of the south side, and at the lower part of the west end and north side are some semicircular arches with mouldings, characteristic of the Norman era; but the upper part of the nave and tower, with the east end, the aisles, and some chapels, display the style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry VI. when the greater part of the Church was rebuilt, after a fire occasioned through a dispute between the monks and townsmen, and which originated in the trifling circumstance of removing the font. Leland says, the latter were so irritated, that a priest of Alhallows shot a shaft with fire into the top of the Church that divided the east part, which was used by the monks, from that frequented by the town. This partition happening at the time to be thatched, the roof was soon in a blaze, and nearly the whole Church was consumed. The interior is light, lofty, and spacious, having the roof supported by numerous groins springing from the side aisles; at the intersection of the tracery work are a number of shields bearing different arms, with roses, portcullisses, and other cut devices.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHERBORNE.

Many chapels of ease belong to this Church, which having been both cathedral and conventual, was made parochial on the dissolution, when it was purchased by the inhabitants and the vicar for 100 marks. In the original Church Ethelbald, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert his brother, grandsons to Egbert, were buried.

On the north side of the Church were the cloisters and domestic buildings belonging to the abbey; some small portions of the former remain, together with the refectory, which extended the whole length of the west end of the cloister, and is nearly entire, but divided into three stories, which are all occupied by machinery for a silk manufactory.

Adjoining the east end of the church is the free school, founded by Edward VI. This school has been governed by excellent preceptors, and has produced several eminent characters. Over the door is the following inscription :—" EDWARDI imperio patet hic schola publica SEXTI Gramaticæ cupidis nobile REGIS opus."

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL,

HAMPSHIRE.

THE Cathedral of Winchester is generally esteemed one of the most interesting buildings in England, whether considered with respect to the antiquity of its foundation, the importance of the transactions that have taken place there, or the characters of the personages with whose mortal remains it is hallowed. It is also curious as an instructive example of architecture, whether of Saxon, Norman, or English style.

The structure erected by the Saxon kings Kinegils and Kenewalch is entirely destroyed, but of that built by Ethelwold the crypt beneath the high altar is yet remaining. The walls, the pillars, and the groining of this crypt are still in nearly their original state, and are, as Mr. Milner observes, "executed in a fine and bold, though simple and unadorned manner, that gives no contemptible idea of Saxon art. The Saxon church, built by Kenewalch," continues the same gentleman, "did not extend so far towards the west, probably by 150 feet, as Walkelin afterwards built it. In consequence of this scale of the ancient church, its high altar, tower, transept, and the habitations of the monks, were considerably more to the east than they were afterwards

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

placed. Walkelin began his work by taking down all that part of the church that was to the west of the aforesaid tower, in the place of which he built up from the foundations the present large and massive tower, which hence bore his name; the lofty capacious north and south transepts, and the body of the church of the same height with them, and reaching to the full extent of the present fabric. He also built new cloisters, and all the other offices requisite for a cathedral monastery, in the situation which they ever afterwards held, on the south-west side of the church." Walkelin's buildings were completed in the year 1093, in the course of which all the offices that were left standing of the ancient monastery, and whatever else remained of the old church, except the high altar and the eastern aisles, were taken down, and in the next year the old high altar appears to have been removed, as the relics of St. Swithun, and other saints were then found under it. Abundant specimens of the work of Walkelin yet remain. "The most conspicuous of these," observes Mr. Milner, "is the square massive tower, 140 feet high and fifty feet broad, which is seen at the present day in as perfect and firm a state, to all appearance, as when it was built 700 years ago, and which was celebrated, in ancient times, for being the firmest in all England."

Numerous remains of antiquity in Winchester Cathedral will be given in our future numbers, and the present descriptive matter continued.

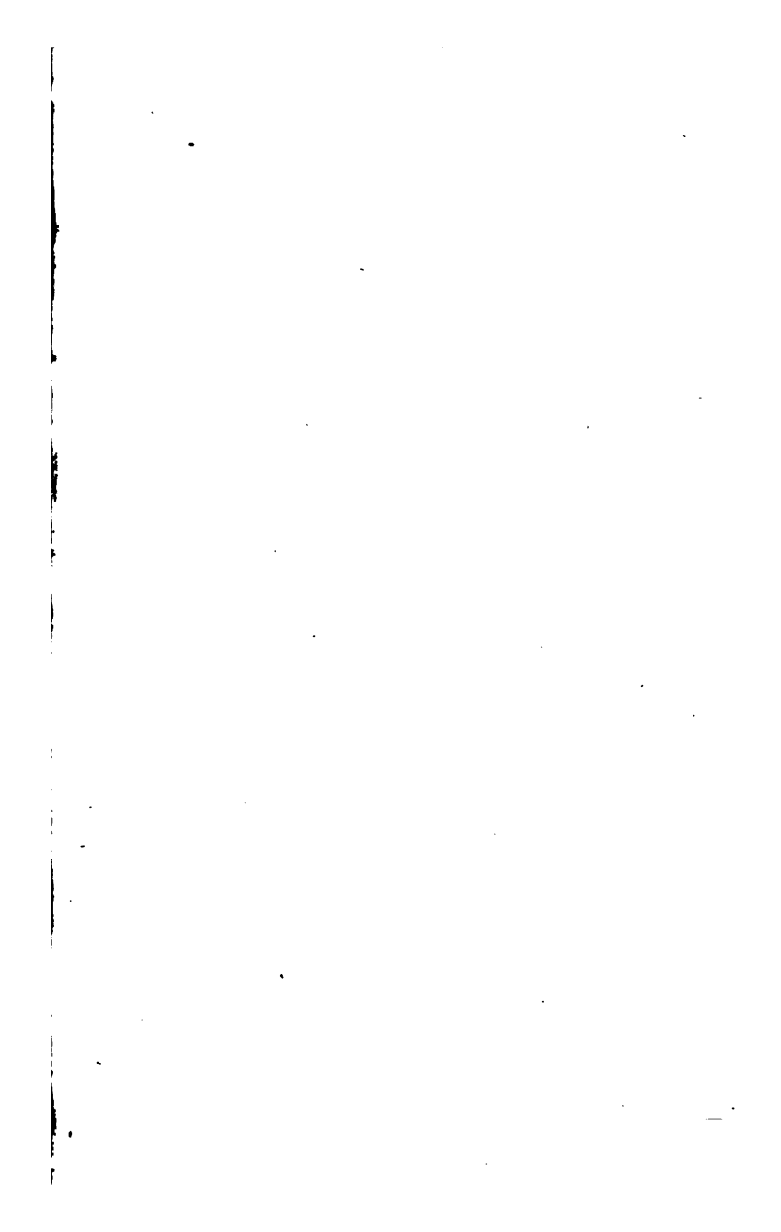




Winter' Catalogue from the Banks of the Severn.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.





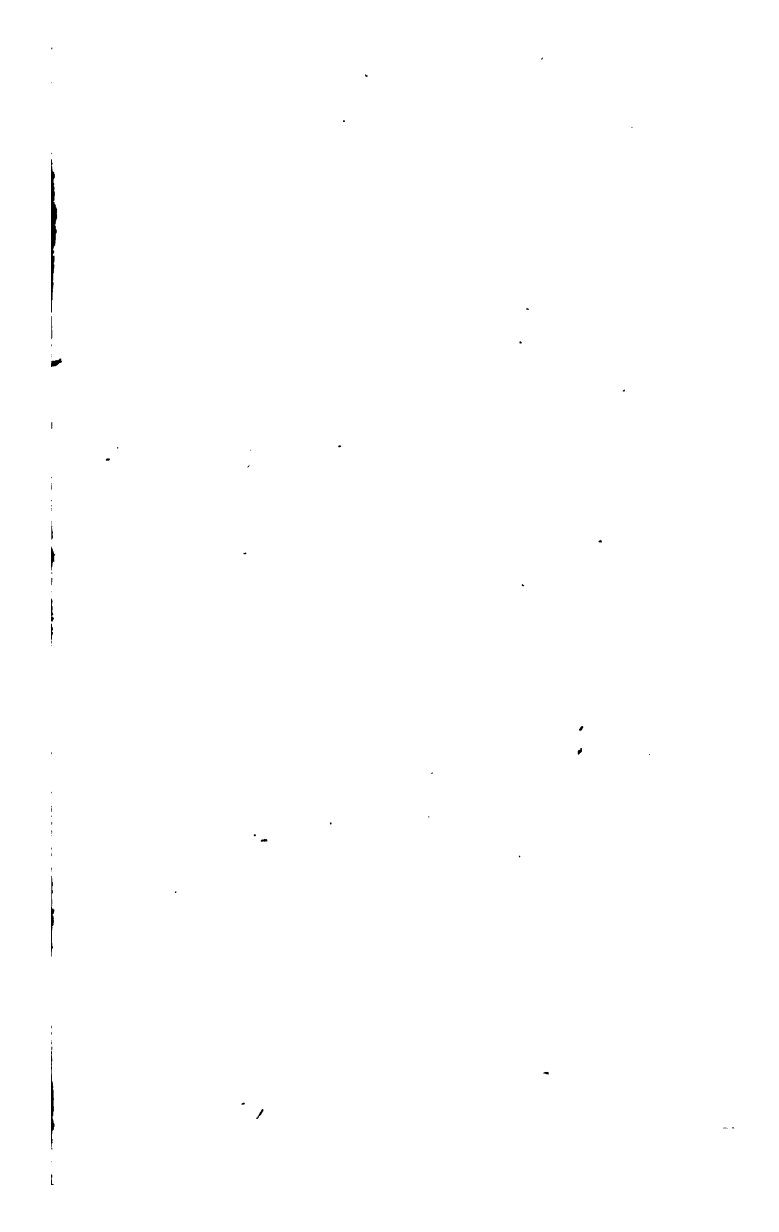


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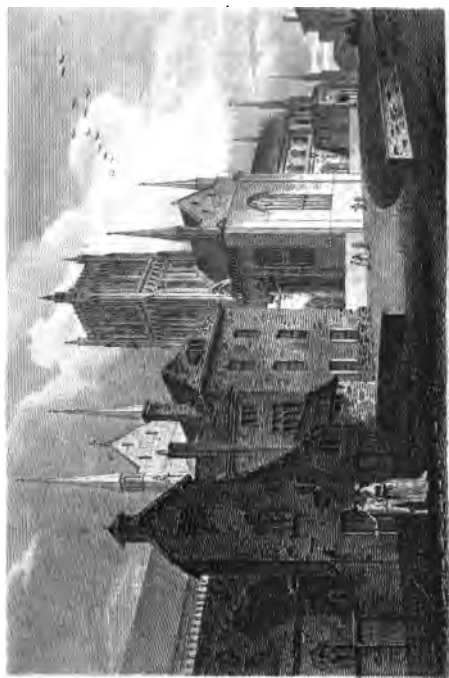
Edgemoor Tower, Worcester.

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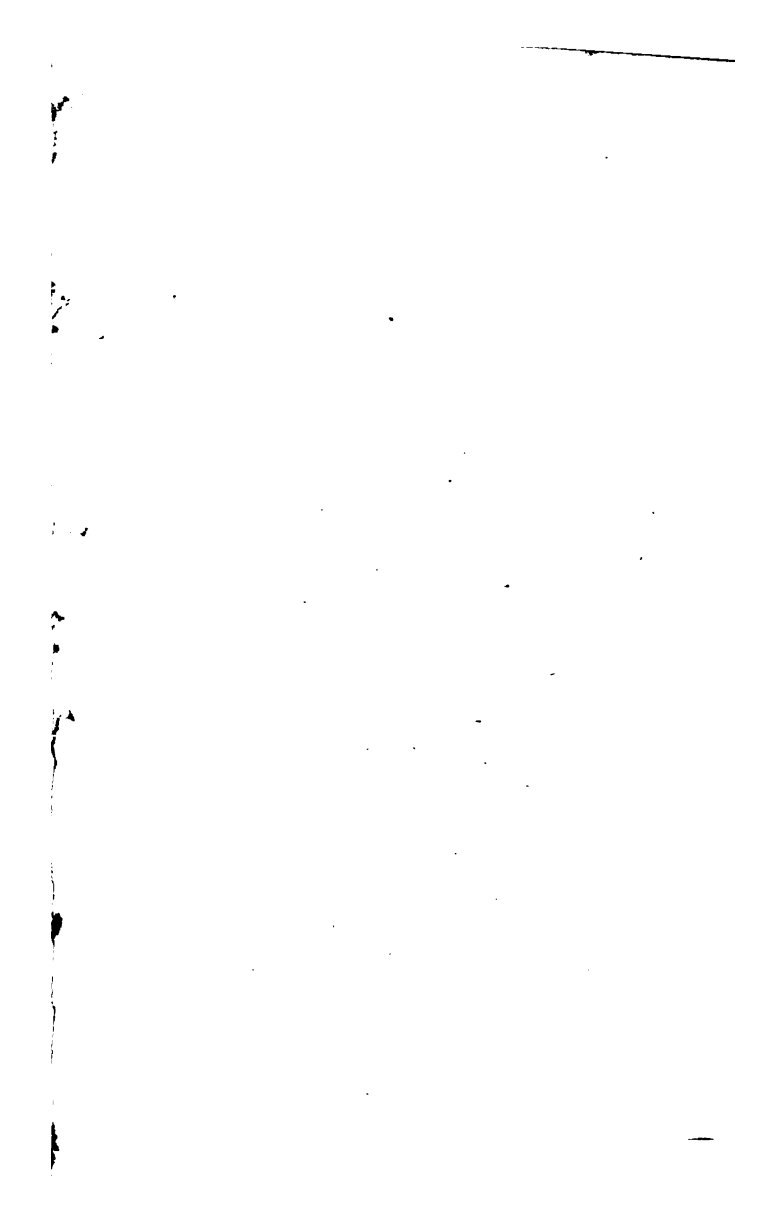


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Wheeler Cathedral,

Minneapolis, Minn.



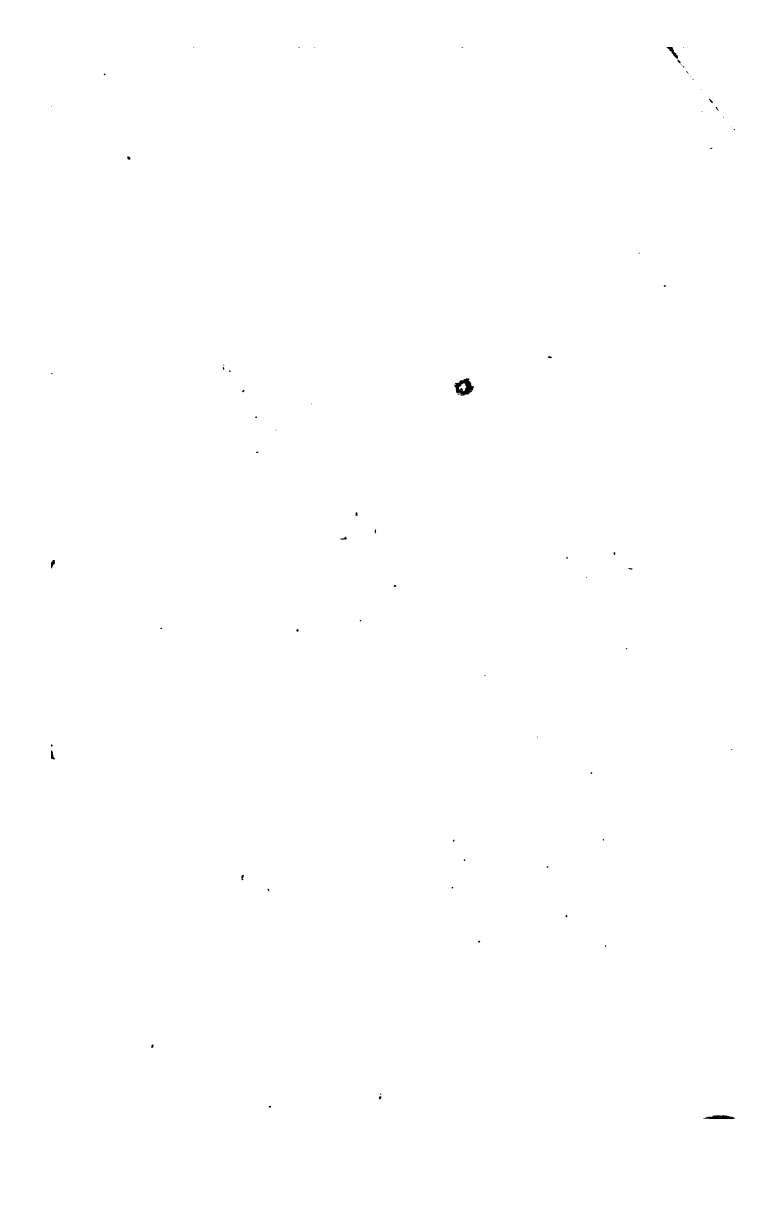
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The Choir and Screen of the Cathedral of Winchester.

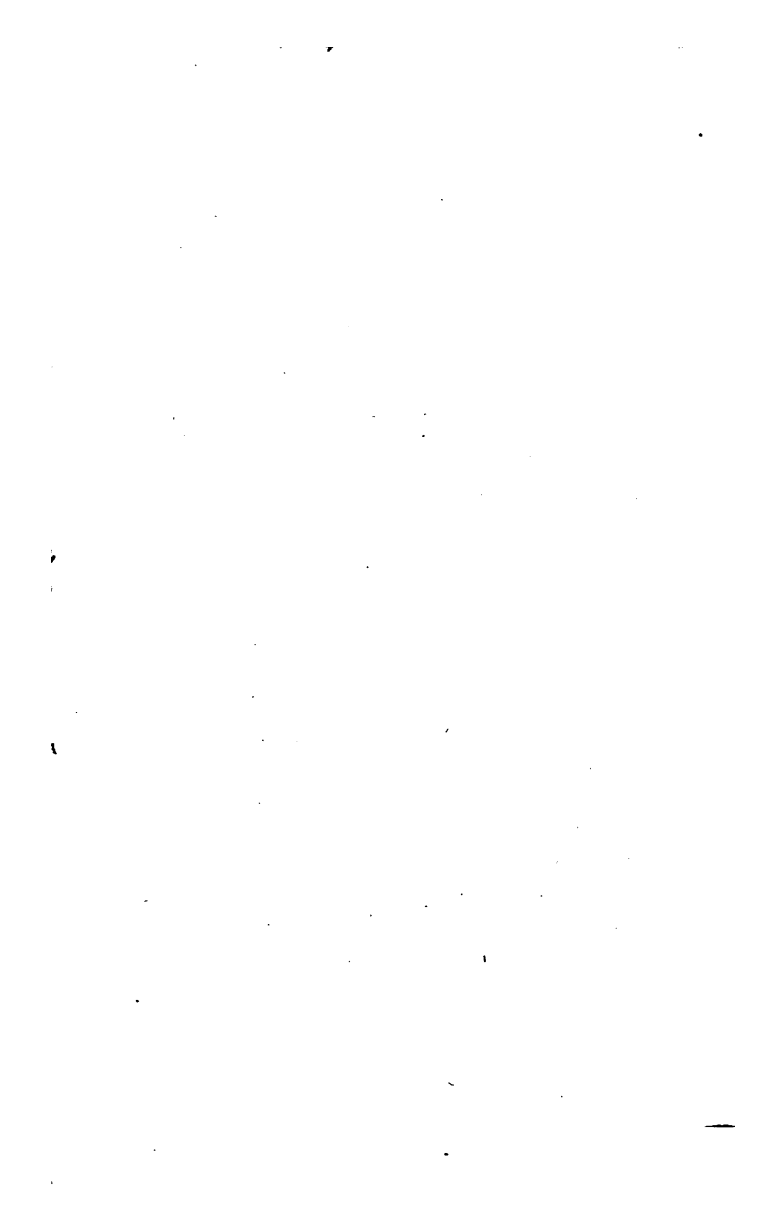
The Choir and Screen of the Cathedral of Winchester.





Reliquary of the Mercator's Cathedral.

Engraved by J. H. St. John, from a drawing by J. H. St. John.



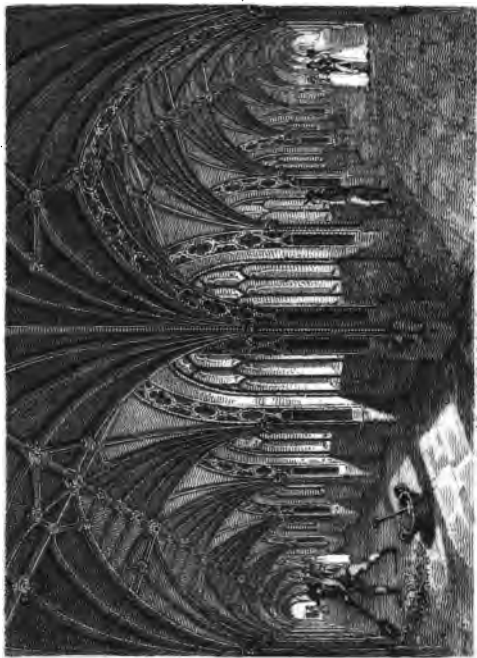


The Temple of Solomon's Cathedral?

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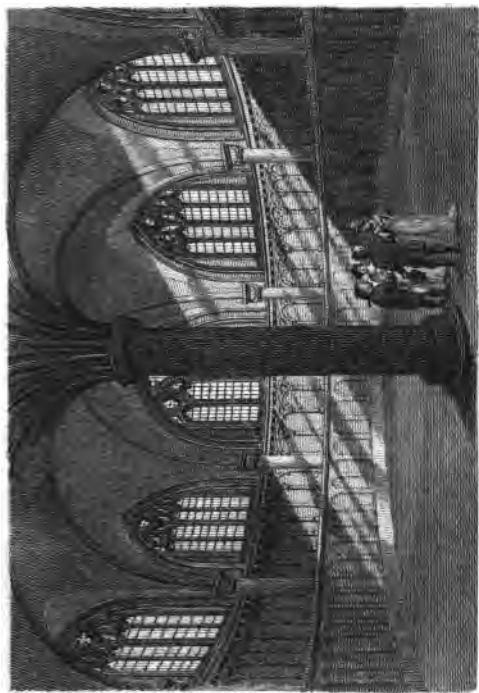
UNIV.
OF
MICH.



Cathedral of Worcester, England.

Published by the Proprietors of the Worcester Standard, Worcester, England.





Chapter House, Worcester Cathedral.

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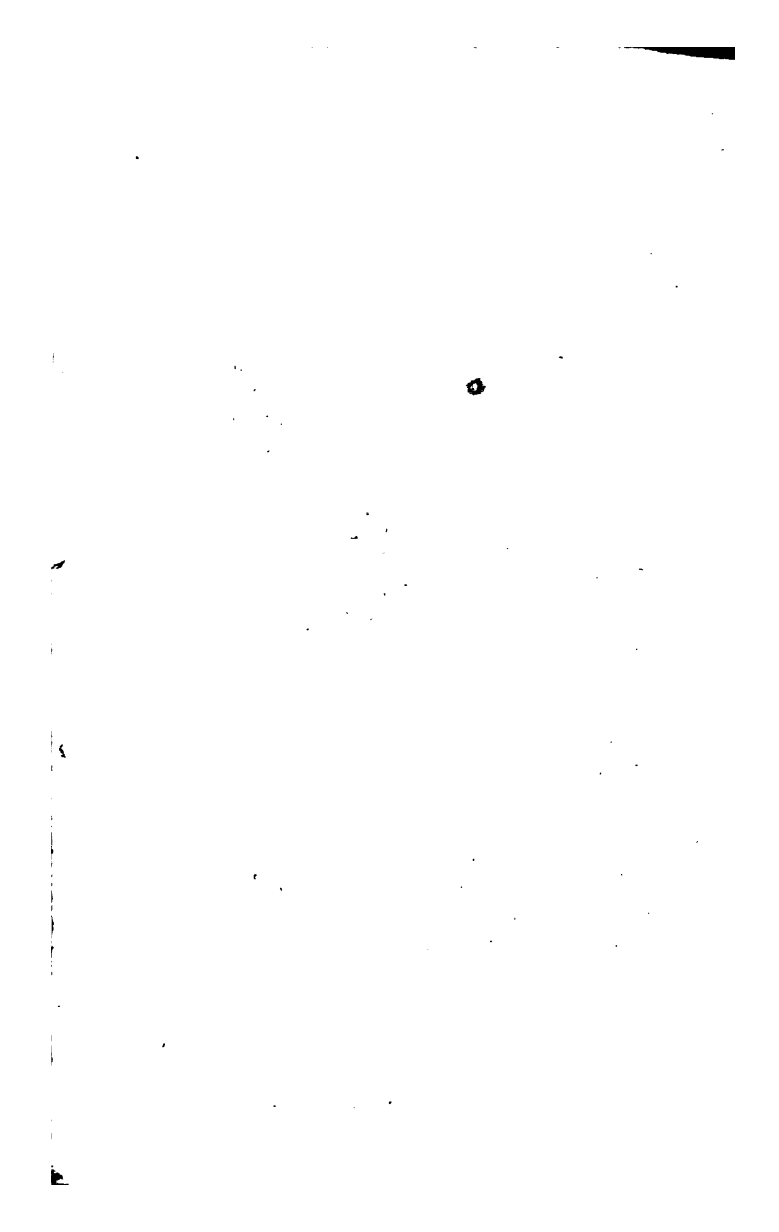




Worcester Cathedral. Entrance. Engraved by J. G. Smith. Published by J. G. Smith.

The Cathedral and its History. History of Worcester Cathedral.

Published by the Proprietors of the Worcester Cathedral.

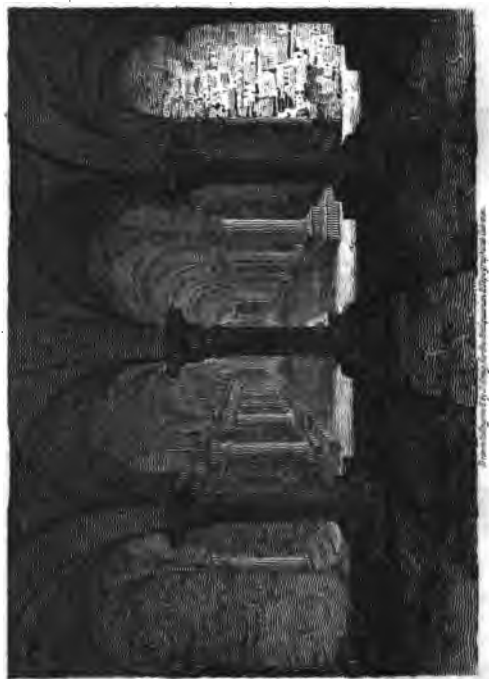




Altar of St. Michael Cathedral.

Engraved by J. H. Smith, from a drawing by J. H. Smith.



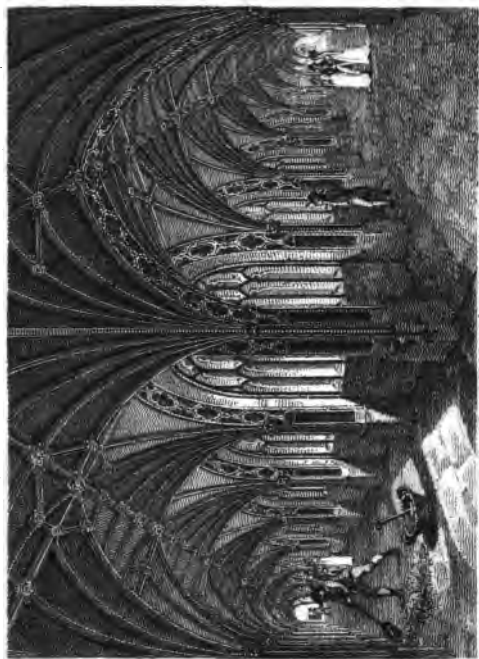


The Crystal Palace, London, 1851.

Printed by W. G. Smith, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.



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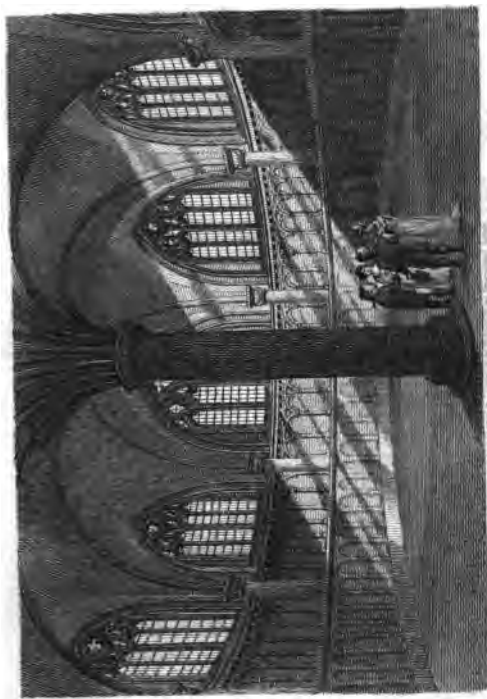


History of Worcester Cathedral

Published for the Trustees by W. D. Jones and Son, 1857.



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MICH.



Chapter House, Worcester Cathedral.





WORCESTER.

THIS beautiful city, and epitome of the metropolis, and the capital of an extensive district, was known among the Britons by the name of *Caer-Gwyrangon*, which the Romans latinized to *Branonium*. The Saxons named it *Weogorna Ceastre*, whence it was corrupted to *Wirecester*, or *Worcester*.

Its ancient history does not make mention of any particular circumstance, except that it was the residence of the Wiccian viceroys belonging to the kingdom of Mercia. Worcester owed great part of its prosperity, under the Saxon government, to duke Ethelred and his lady Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, before the year 900. They gave a charter, by desire of bishop Wærfred, that the city might be improved and fortified with bulwarks for the security of its inhabitants; for this purpose they granted to the church or minister there one half of the royal dues or tolls arising from the market or the street, reserving only the wain-shilling and the seam-penny; which was a duty on wares carried out; one penny each horseload, and twelve times as much a loaded wain, to the king.

The ancient castle was repaired about this time, and some fortresses erected round it, of which only one, denominated Edgar's Tower, remains at the present day.

WORCESTER.

This city was destroyed by fire in 1041, by Hardicanute, in revenge against the inhabitants, who had killed the collectors of his exorbitant taxes. In 1080 Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, burnt the suburbs and attacked the city; but the citizens, headed by bishop Wulstan, bravely resisted him, killed or took prisoners 5000 men, and obliged the enemy to raise the siege. It was again burnt at different periods, and suffered very materially during the civil wars between the adherents to the houses of York and Lancaster.

This city has been peculiarly remarkable for its loyalty. In 1486 it had nearly suffered the most dreadful calamities, on account of its adherence to Henry VII. during lord Lovel's rebellion. But the sieges of Worcester during the rebellion in the reign of Charles I. will ever place it high in the annals of this country for the unshaken fidelity of its citizens to their king. This loyal attachment has been the cause of several visits to Worcester by the sovereigns of these realms: the last was in 1788, when his majesty king George III. the queen, the duke of York, and the princesses, honoured this city with their presence, the particulars of which are amply detailed in Mr. Green's History.

Worcester, in its civil capacity, is a county in itself, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, common-council, and lesser officers. The GUILDHALL is elegant and magnificent, and was built in 1720. Here are held the assizes and sessions for the county of Worcester and

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the city. In the great council-chamber is an excellent whole-length portrait of his present majesty, in a richly-ornamented frame, placed on a pediment of white marble, sculptured with oak-leaves and acorns, within which is inscribed, in gold letters—"HIS MAJESTY GEORGE III. MOST GRACIOUSLY CONDESCENDED TO HONOUR WITH HIS PRESENCE THE CORPORATION OF WORCESTER, IN THIS HALL, AUGUST 8, 1788." This room is ornamented with twelve chandeliers.

There are nine parish churches within the liberties of the city, and two without. St. HELEN's is a rectory in the gift of the bishop: this fabric is ancient and venerable, and contains eight bells, inscribed to the honour of queen Anne, her battles, and generals.

St. ANDREW's church has a spire, which is esteemed a great curiosity in architecture, and supposed to be the highest belonging to any parish church in England, being, with the tower, 245 feet six inches in height from the ground. The other churches contain nothing very remarkable relative to antiquity or curiosity.—Here are also several meeting-houses for dissenters of different persuasions.

The city has many charities for the relief of the indigent, aged, and diseased, of which the INFIRMARY and HOUSE OF INDUSTRY claim pre-eminence. Here are also two places of confinement for delinquents; the CITY GAOL, formerly part of the Grey Friars monastery, the ancient chapel of which is still standing; and the

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COUNTY GOAL, which has been greatly improved and enlarged.

The **BRIDGE**, an elegant structure of stone over the Severn, was built under the direction of Mr. Gwynne, and consists of five semicircular arches. The first stone was laid by the earl of Coventry on the 25th day of July 1771, and the whole completed in 1780. To make the approaches to the city correspond with the elegance of the bridge, the avenues on either side have been laid open to a very commodious extent, and a handsome street, which derives its name from its vicinity to the bridge, has been built, thereby connecting the Broad Street and others with this important access to the city. Among the sculptured ornaments on the outside are, the head of Sabrina, over the centre arch, northward ; and the city arms southward. At the west end are two very ornamental toll-houses. The tolls and custom of the river, and repairs of the bridge and quays, were very anciently put under the care of the water-bailiff, an officer annually appointed. No person can be arrested, or holden to bail, on the river within the liberties of the city, without the officer taking the water-bailiff to protect him in his duty.

The view of the city of Worcester from the banks of the Severn is peculiarly pleasing. In the fore-ground the bridge presents itself, with the craft sailing along the river in rotary motion : the top of the china manufactory on the eastern shore, terminated by St. Andrew's spire and

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lofty turrets of the cathedral, form at once an assemblage of objects venerable and picturesque.

The THEATRE, on which Mrs. Siddons first displayed her abilities; and the PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, BALLS, ASSEMBLIES, &c. are sources of amusement for the fashionable classes of Worcester.

Having given an epitome of the history of Worcester, we subjoin that it is at present one of the most pleasant, elegant, and flourishing cities in the united kingdom. The ROYAL CHINA MANUFACTORY is a constant source of employment to numerous hands; and here are also very considerable MANUFACTORIES OF CARPETS, DISTILLERIES, &c. The HOP-MARKET during the season is very plentiful and profitable. Here are also hackney-coaches and chairs, as well as various conveyances down the river Severn, on the banks of which the city is situated, which answers every purpose of commercial intercourse with the other parts of the country.

Edgar's tower, as we have before observed, is the only remain of the ancient castle, and is supposed to have been built originally by king Ethelred II. surnamed the Unready, in 1005; but has been considerably altered since that period. It is called EDGAR'S TOWER on account of the statues of that monarch and his two queens Elfreda and Elfrida, being placed on the eastern front.

On the opposite side there is a remarkable bust, very well finished, representing a monk, in a bending posture, supporting himself with his left hand, and holding hi-

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right towards his breast. Here is also a well-executed bust of George II., underneath which is written, in gold letters—"GEORGIUS SECUNDUS."

It appears that there was a church in Worcester as early as the times of the Britons; but it did not assume the privileges of a cathedral till A. D. 680, when Ethelred, king of Mercia, placed Bosel in the episcopal chair. The church was at that time dedicated to St. Peter.

The first mention of St. Mary's minster occurs in a charter of king Ethelbald, A. D. 743, and it is supposed to have been a new foundation, occasioned by the liberality of abbess Æthelburga. In 983 bishop Oswald, the great patron of the monks, completed the building of a new and more stately cathedral, in which he placed no less than twenty-eight altars. This structure, however, felt the cruel ravages of the soldiers of Hardicanute; and the alterations in architecture by the Normans caused another revolution in the fabric.

St. Wulstan, bishop of the see at that time, laid the foundation of the present cathedral, A. D. 1084, in a style of great magnificence. It was burnt in 1202, and repaired and consecrated in the year 1218, in the presence of Henry III. and his court.

In 1224 the church was enlarged by bishop Blois, who added the west front. The great tower was finished in 1374, and is one hundred and sixty-two feet high from the cross aisle. Its external embellishments are exceeded by

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none in the Kingdom ; the series of tabernacle-work which surrounds the upper stage is in the most perfect style of Gothic or English architecture, and is terminated by four handsome pinnacles of open-work. The figures surrounding the tower are supposed to be those of Edward III. and bishops Nicholas de Ely, and William de Lynne, on the east side : on the south, Henry III. bishop Blois, and another bishop ; on the west, a king and two bishops, and on the north, facing the city, the Virgin and Child, St. Oswald, and St. Wulstan.

This cathedral varies in the several styles of architecture, during the times of its benefactors ; but it is built in the form of a patriarchal cross, similar to the collegiate church at Brussels, and makes a noble appearance, taken in every direction.

There have been one hundred bishops from the foundation of the see. The diocese formerly contained Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and half Warwickshire ; but was abridged, when Gloucester was erected into a bishopric by Henry VIII. It has at present ecclesiastical jurisdiction over two hundred and forty-one parishes in the counties of Worcester and Warwick, by a bishop, dean, archdeacon, chancellor, ten prebendaries, and subordinate clergy and officers.

Among other curiosities within the cathedral is a stone pulpit, of an octagon figure, most elegantly carved ; in the English style. The front pannel represents the hieroglyphics of the Four Gospels ; on the dies of the base are

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the arms of England, and the see of Worcester.—
“ These appropriate decorations,” says Mr. Green,
“ illustrate the purposes of the structure in the most
comprehensive manner; the old and the new law are ex-
emplified and combined, to indicate the system of the
Christian religion; the imperial insignia denote the source
of the temporal government of the church, and the whole
referring to the Divine Power for guidance and protection,
is beautifully indicated by the eye of Providence placed
over the series of emblems in each compartment. The
New Jerusalem, as described in the Revelations, and re-
presented on the plane of the inside of the pulpit, may be
considered as the climax of the whole composition, inas-
much as it is the object to which all our views should be
directed.”

The canopy is well designed; the festooned drapery
and embroidery is formed at the angles by a cord from
beneath, and surmounted by a riband with which it is
encompassed. The whole forms the most chaste species
of this kind that can be met with. It is ascended by
stone steps from the north aisle, the supports of which are
finely carved.

King John, upon his visiting Worcester in 1207, after
having paid his devotions at the tomb of St. Wulstan, and
having bestowed on the prior and convent several estates,
gave 100 marks to repair their cloister, which, with the
monastery, had lately been burnt down.

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The present cloister was erected in 1372, and is in length eastward 125 feet; the south, west, and north sides 120 feet in length; and the width of the whole sixteen feet. The vaulted roof is adorned with a profusion of sculptures; those more particularly to be noticed are in the south cloister, where the regal genealogy of Israel and Judah is arranged. It commences at the west end; on the keystone of the first arch is a figure, with a branch issuing from his bowels, supposed to be Jesse. The next keystone exhibits David, with his harp, succeeded on the other keystones to the centre of the arcade, where is a group of figures, representing Samuel anointing David. From the east end is a genealogical series of the kings of Israel, each holding a scroll, supposed formerly to contain their several names. The entrance to the cloister is on the south side of the cathedral. The door by which the cloisters are entered from College Green is of Norman architecture, and undoubtedly coeval with the mother church founded by St. Wulstan.

On the east side of the cloister is the chapter-house. Its form is a decagon, fifty-eight feet in diameter, and in height forty-five feet. Its roof is supported by a fine round umbilical pillar, issuing from the centre. This building is coeval in age with the cloisters, and is at present appropriated as a council-room and a library for the use of the church. Here are preserved a valuable collection of printed books, and many manuscripts upon canon law, comprised in two hundred and fifty-one volumes.

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Godiva, wife of Leofric duke of Mercia, upon the death of her husband in 1057, among other presents which she made to the church of Worcester, to obtain their consent that she should hold possessions during her life, which Leofric had promised to restore to the monks at his decease, gave them a library. A regular establishment of this nature did not, however, take place till the pre-lacy of bishop Carpenter, in 1461, when he erected a library in the chapel of the charnel-house, and endowed it to the value of £10 *per annum*, to maintain a librarian. From this place the library was removed in 1641, to its present situation.

Under the choir of the cathedral is the crypt, a very accurate plan of which is given in Green's Antiquities of Worcester. These subterraneous cavities are considered as clear evidences of the great antiquity of the cathedrals in which they are found: it has likewise been remarked that they are discovered in the most select situations in our ancient churches; from which it may be inferred that their uses were eminently sacred. In the primitive times of Christianity, places of the most retired privacy were resorted to for the purposes of worship; and "caves and dens of the earth" were the gloomy witnesses to the devotion of the first Christians. As memorials of these subterraneous sanctuaries, it has been conjectured many of our cathedrals have these crypts, or vaults, under their choirs. The crypt of Worcester cathedral has an aisle on each side of its area, and on its southern extre-

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mity is a compartment, supposed to have been a sepulchral chapel to the ancient earls of Gloucester. The roof of the area is supported by five rows of columns, which terminate in a semicircular form at the eastern end: the side aisles have three rows each, which, including those in the sepulchral chapel, make the entire number of columns 142. The crypt is so impervious to the light of day, that, without considerable pains to illuminate it, only an imperfect view can be obtained.

The tomb of king John, supposed to be the most ancient in England of the lineal ancestors of his present majesty from William I. is situated near the altar; on it is a figure of the defunct crowned, on which was written, "JOHANNES REX ANGLIÆ," now defaced. The right hand holds a sceptre; in the left a sword lying by him, the point of which is received in the mouth of a couchant lion at his feet. The figure is as large as life. On each side of him are cumbent images of bishops Oswald and Wulstan, in smaller size, each carved in grey marble.

Great doubts had arisen whether this was, or was not, the real place of interment belonging to that monarch. To determine the point, it was proposed, that, when the church was lately repaired, the tomb should be opened to satisfy every doubt. On Monday, July 17, 1797, the taking down of the tomb was proceeded on in the following manner.

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“ On the removal of the royal effigy, and the stone slab on which it had been laid, and which had been broken in two in some former operation about the tomb, the objects which first presented to view within it, were two partition walls of brick, raised to assist in the support of the superincumbent covering and figure of the king, and to take an equal bearing of their weight with the side and end pannels of the tomb. The spaces between those walls, and between them and the ends of the tomb, were filled up with the rubbish of bricks and mortar. On taking down the pannel at the head and one on each side, and clearing out the rubbish, two strong elm boards originally joined by a batten nailed at each end of them, but which had dropped off and left the boards loose, were next discovered ; and, upon their removal, the stone coffin, of which they had formed the covering, containing the entire remains of king John, became visible ! The dean and chapter were immediately convened to see the important doubt cleared up ; a drawing was taken on the spot, which was afterwards engraved and published with a pamphlet of no less than eight pages to announce this astonishing event to the public. The body was found to have been adjusted in the stone coffin precisely in the same form as the figure on the tomb. The skull, instead of being placed with the face in the usual situation, presented the foramen magnum, the opening through which the spinal marrow passes down the vertebræ, turned upwards. The lower part of the os frontis was so much perished, as to have become

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nearly of an even surface with the bottoms of the sockets of the eyes. The whole of the upper jaw was displaced from the skull, and found near the right elbow : it contained four teeth in very good preservation. The lower jaw was also separated from the skull ; there were no teeth in this jaw. Some grey hairs were discernible under the covering of the head. The ulna of the left arm, which had been folded on the body, was found detached from it, and lying obliquely on the breast ; the ulna of the right arm lay nearly in its proper place, but the radius of neither arm, nor the bones of either hand, were visible. The bones of the toes were in good preservation, more particularly those of the right foot, on two or three of which the nails were still visible. The rest of the bones, more especially of the lower extremities, were nearly perfect. Some large pieces of mortar were found on and below the abdomen ; from which there could be no doubt but the body had been removed from the place of its original sepulture. The body measured five feet six inches and a half. It is somewhat singular, that, after lying there 582 years, the body was not more decayed. John died at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, October 19, 1215. His bowels and heart were buried at Croxton abbey, in Staffordshire ; the abbot of which had been his physician, and performed the operation of embalming him.

“ The dress in which the body of the king was found, appears also to have been similar to that in which his figure is represented on the tomb, excepting the gloves on its

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hands, and the crown on its head, which on the skull in the coffin was found to be the celebrated monk's cowl, in which he is recorded to be buried, as a passport through the regions of purgatory. The sacred envelope appeared to have fitted the head very closely, and had been tied or buckled under the chin by straps, parts of which remained. The body was covered by a robe, reaching from the neck nearly to the feet; it had some of its embroidery still remaining near the right knee. It was apparently of crimson damask, and of strong texture: its colour however was so totally discharged from the effect of time, that it is but conjecturally it can be said to have been of any but what has now pervaded the whole object, namely, a dusky brown. The cuff of the left arm, which had been laid on the breast, remained. In that hand a sword, in a leather scabbard, had been placed as on the tomb, parts of which, much decayed, were found at intervals down the left side of the body, and to the feet, as were also parts of the scabbard, but in a much more perfect state than those of the sword. The legs had on a sort of ornamented covering, which was tied round at the ankles, and extended over the feet, where the toes were visible through its decayed parts. The coffin is of the Higley stone of Worcestershire, white, and chisel-levelled, wholly dissimilar in its kind to either that of the foundation of the tomb, its pannels, covering, or the figure of the king. A very considerable fracture runs through it in an oblique direction, one foot six inches from the left shoulder, to two feet nine inches from the right. The coffin is

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laid upon the pavement of the choir, without being let into it. Its original covering is that stone out of which the effigy of the king is sculptured, and now lying on the tomb, the shape of which is exactly correspondent with that of the stone coffin, and its extreme dimensions strictly proportionate to its purpose.

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“ The impatience of the multitude to view the royal remains, so unexpectedly found, became so ungovernable, as to make it necessary to close up the object of their curiosity on the evening of the next day, after it had been laid open to the view of some thousands of spectators. The tomb of king John was therefore completely restored, and finally closed, in the same state as before.”





Engraved by J. Smith for the Proprietors of the Illustrated London News by W. H. Smith.

Entrance to Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight.

Published for the Proprietors by W. H. Smith, Strand, London.



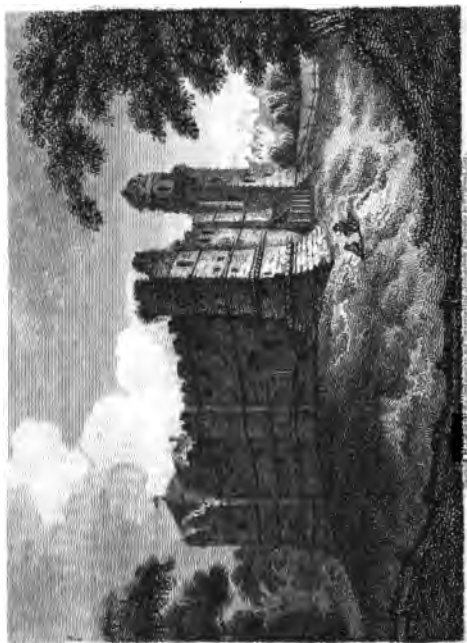




Brinkman Pier, Rotterdam.

Printed and Published by J. M. J. van der Meer, Rotterdam.

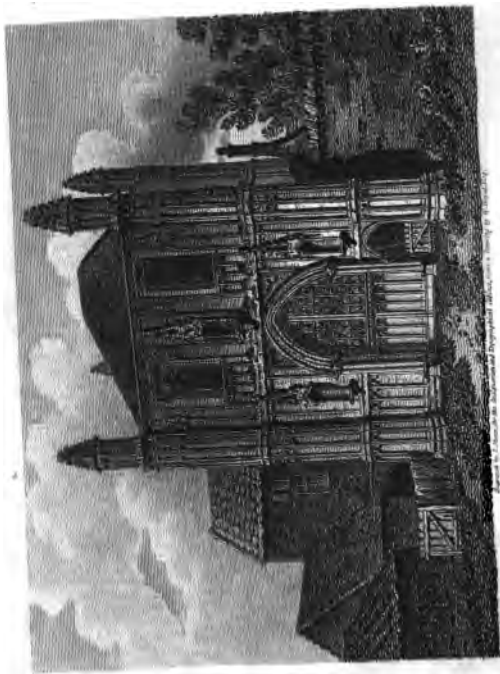




Colchester Castle Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Sturges, Strand, London, W.C.





St. John's Abbey Gate, Colchester, Essex.

Engraved by J. H. Stanger, from a drawing by J. H. Stanger.





Stratford Langton Abbey, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clark del. Street, Jamaica.

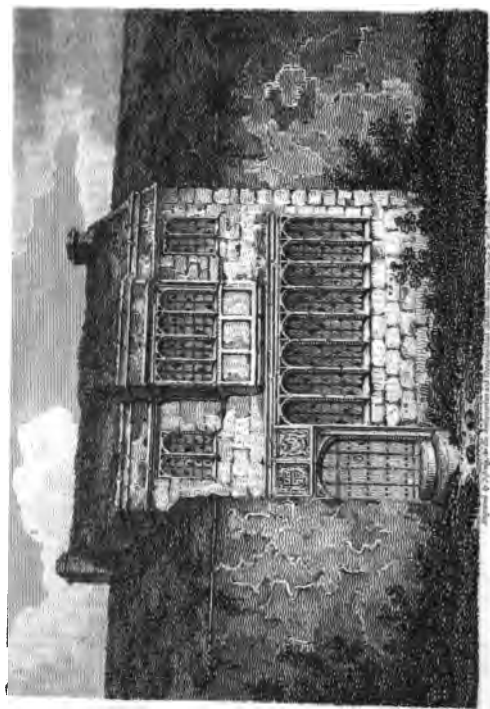




York Minster, Yorkshire?

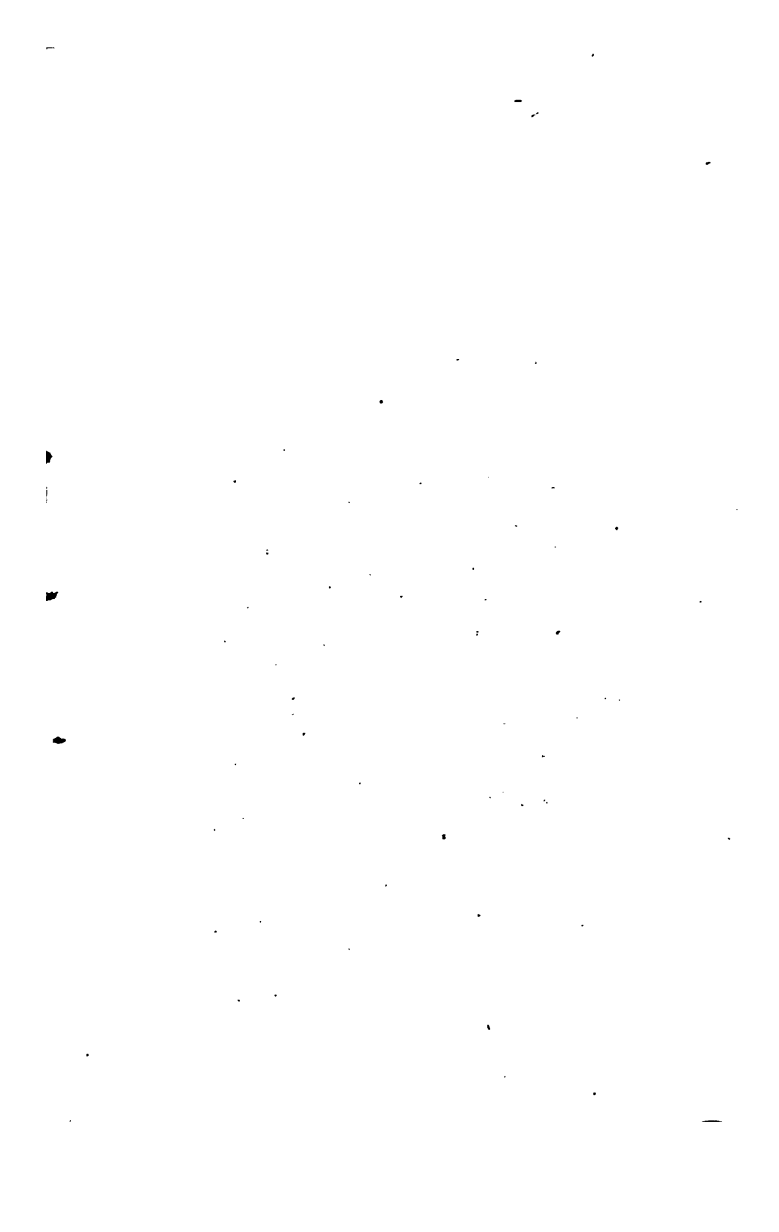
The Minster of the Holy Trinity, York, Yorkshire.





Port of Plastowry Abbey, Somersetshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Bath, Strand Lane, 1847.





Part of St. Nicholas's Chapel, Glastonbury, Somersetshire.

Engraved from the Original by W. J. Smith, Architect, Somerset.

W. J. S.

CARISBROOK CASTLE,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

THIS Castle stands on an eminence, about one mile from Newport, and overlooks the village of Carisbrook. Historians relate that a Castle existed in this place when Britain was subdued by Vespasian, A. D. 45, in the reign of the emperor Claudius, and that it was repaired by the Romans; it was afterwards rebuilt by Withtgar, the Saxon, then sovereign of the Isle of Wight, about the year 519, who called the Castle Wight Garisbourg, from which its present name Carisbrook is supposed to be derived. This building falling to decay, in a great measure through length of time, was re-edified in the reign of Hen. I. by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devon; and Camden relates that it was once more rebuilt by a governor of the island. Queen Elizabeth made some additions, and considerably repaired the ancient building: the date of these reparations is sculptured on a shield placed over the outer entrance. Under the date are the initials E. R. from which it has been referred that this gate was erected by Elizabeth. The walls of the ancient edifice enclose a space, whose area is about an acre and a half; its shape is a right-angled parallelogram, with the angles rounded off; its greatest length from east to west. The entrance is on the west, on a curtain between two

CARISBROOK CASTLE.

bastions, then through a small gate, over which is an inscription, with the date above noticed; this gate leads to another flanked with two round towers. On the north side are some low buildings in ruins, said to be those where the unfortunate Charles I. was confined, and in one of them a window is shewn, through which he attempted to escape. On the north-east angle, upon a considerable elevation, stands the keep, an irregular polygon, the way to which is by an ascent of seventy-two steps: here was formerly a well for the supply of the Castle, but now filled up with rubbish. In the south-east angle is a tower called Mountjoy's tower, with very thick walls, which, together with the keep, have appearances of much greater antiquity than most other parts of the edifice. The old Castle is enclosed within a more modern fortification, probably part of the erection of queen Elizabeth.

To this Castle, as already hinted, the unfortunate Charles I. was conducted, upon his arrival at the Isle of Wight: he remained here some time in reality a prisoner, though abused with all the mockery of feigned respect; and on the failure of a tedious negotiation, in which he was engaged with the parliament, who were probably predetermined to resist every overture, he was committed to close imprisonment by colonel Hammond, who was then governor.

BRINKBURN PRIORY,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

BRINKBURN Priory, three miles from Rothbury, in Northumberland, was founded by William de Bertram, baron of Mitford, in the reign of Henry I. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and inhabited by black canons, or canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, from the monastery of St. Mary de Insula. The founder of this Priory endowed it with lands out of his wastes, which grants were confirmed by his lady Hawys, and Roger his eldest son and heir. His grandson Roger bestowed further 140 acres from his waste lands in Evenwood, with a large proportion of waste near Framlington; likewise liberty to take game, and cut timber in his forests, for the necessary uses of the establishment.

Prince Henry of Scotland, earl of Northumberland, enriched it with the revenue of a salt-work at Warkworth; and in conjunction with his son William de Warren, of the family of the earls of Warren, by the mother's side, and surnamed after them, confirmed all its possessions and privileges. They were also confirmed by charters granted by Henry III. At the dissolution of religious houses it had ten canons: its annual revenue was valued at £68:19:1 according to Dugdale, but by Speed at £77.

BRINKBURN PRIORY.

The Priory was given by Edward VI. to John earl of Warwick, and shortly afterwards devolved to George Fenwick, esq. of the ancient family of the Fenwicks, of Fenwick Tower. In the reign of Charles I. it was the property of George Fenwick, esq. a person of considerable military talents, who was employed in the rank of a colonel by the parliament, and appointed to the government of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Brinkburn Priory is situated under a hill, on the extremity of a peninsula, near the northern margin of the river Coquet: part of its walls are washed by the river. The opposite shore is bounded by a semicircular ridge of shaggy rocks, mantled with ivy, and beautified with a variety of plants and shrubs. The greater part of this venerable pile has been demolished, and its church, which was in the cathedral form, has shared in the devastation. The materials were applied to the erection of a dwelling-house, which is now in ruins. The square tower of the church, a small spire, many noble pillars and arches, and some of its side walls, with the dormitory belonging to the Priory, are the principal remains. These vestiges of monastic grandeur, a group of mouldering fragments, are richly varied with the tints of time, and being in many parts overgrown with ivy and other evergreens, display an agreeable combination of objects impressively grand and picturesque.

COLCHESTER CASTLE,

ESSEX.

COLCHESTER is situate in the county of Essex, on the south bank of the river Coln, distant fifty-one miles north-east from London, on the direct road from thence to Harwich, from which it is distant twenty miles westerly; it sends two members to parliament, and is a populous and handsome town, famous for its oysters, in barrelling and pickling of which the inhabitants excel; it enjoys a good trade, and has a considerable manufacture of baize introduced in 1570, by the Flemings, who took refuge here from the religious persecution carried on by the duke d'Alva. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen (the mayor included), eighteen assistants, and an equal number of common-council men; the officers of the corporation are a chamberlain, town-clerk, steward of the admiralty court, water-bailiff and serjeant, four serjeants at mace, a clerk of the market, cryer, ranger, and a keeper of the gaol.

The annexed engraving represents the north-west view of the Castle as it appeared in 1805. This structure was built in 1075, by Eudo, a Norman chieftain, one of the followers and a great favourite of the Conqueror, who loaded his soldiers with the possessions of the English: it stands on the north-east side of the town, and is said to occupy the

COLCHESTER CASTLE.

very spot on which stood the palace of Coel the Briton: it is highly probable that the Romans had a fortress on or near the same ground, as more than one third of the materials composing the present building consists of Roman brick, &c. ; and as the foundations, vaults, and superstructure, are of immense dimensions, the Roman structure must have been prodigious: the form is quadrangular: the sides measure 140 feet, and are flanked by a tower on each angle, the foundations of which are reported to be thirty feet thick: the vaults and passages under the first floor which have already been examined are surprising; and as the principal descent to them has not yet been discovered, it is imagined that two thirds of the subterraneous dungeons and winding passages remain unexplored. Under the walls seen in the annexed View, sir Charles Lucas and sir George Lisle were shot to death, by order of Fairfax, with cool and deliberate barbarity too commonly attendant on civil warfare. Our limits preclude a more particular description, but it may be observed, that the antiquary who has not inspected the ancient town of Colchester, has not reaped the full harvest of his pursuits; and it may be added, as a strong inducement to his making the visit, that he will be certain of receiving from the respectable host and lovely hostess of the Cups, every comfort arising from courteous behaviour, clean rooms, well-dressed viands, and good wine.

ST. JOHN'S ABBEY GATE, COLCHESTER,

ESSEX.

IN the parish of St. Giles, on a considerable and pleasant eminence, southward of the town, is the site of a once famous Abbey; the walls that encompassed it (containing an area of about fourteen acres), and the Abbey gate, are all the buildings that remained in 1805, when the annexed view was taken. St. John's Abbey was founded by Eudo, mentioned in the account of Colchester Castle, who, after the death of the Conqueror, was extremely useful to his successor William Rufus, and being governor of Colchester resolved to build a monastery there.

In 1096, he caused the ground to be prepared, the limits of the building to be determined, and materials to be procured, and was proceeding in the execution of his design, when he fell into disgrace with the reigning prince Henry I.; the work was therefore laid aside for some time, and was afterwards resumed under the direction of William, a nephew of Eudo, who, with much assiduity and great expense, completed the edifice, which was consecrated the 10th January 1104, with great solemnity and pomp, and at the same time liberally endowed by the founder and others, and dedicated to Christ and St. John the Baptist, for twenty monks of the Benedictine order. Hugh, a monk

ST. JOHN'S ABBEY GATE, COLCHESTER.

from the abbey of York, was chosen the first abbot, with great privileges and honours; he wore a mitre, and sat in the upper council of the realm. This Abbey was distinguished by peculiar privileges, having the same honour, liberty, and laws, as the church of St. Peter at Westminster: it was chartered by Richard I. and had the right of sanctuary. At the dissolution it was valued at £523 : 17 : 10 ; but this sum, it is supposed, scarcely exceeded its annual value. The last abbot, John Beche, was executed at Colchester, Dec. 1, 1539, for denying the king's supremacy. Henry gave the Abbey to sir Thomas Dance for twenty-one years ; Edward VI. granted it in 1574, in reversion, to Dudley earl of Warwick, from whom it descended to John Lucas, master of the requests, who converted it into a family residence, which was in possession of sir Charles Lucas, at the siege of Colchester, in 1648, when it was nearly demolished by the parliament troops, under the lord-general Fairfax.

The Gateway is flanked with four octagonal turrets, and consists of an arched portal and postern, over which is a large room ; the workmanship is excellent, and the whole structure awfully impresses the mind with the ancient consequence and beauty of the once magnificent building to which it was the principal entrance.

STRATFORD LANGTON ABBEY,

ESSEX.

THE monastery of Stratford Langton or Langthorn, about one mile from Bow, in the parish of West Ham, situated in a low marshy ground, was founded in 1134, by William de Mountfitchet, and at the dissolution of religious houses was possessed of revenues to the annual amount of £600. The last abbot was William Huddleston, who had a yearly pension allowed him of £66: 13: 4.

The founder gave to this Abbey the neighbouring church of Leyton (now Low Leyton) by the name of *Ecclesia de Leya*, which was afterwards appropriated to the monastery, and a vicarage ordained therein, of which the abbot and convent were patrons till the suppression. They were likewise possessed of the lordship or manor of the same parish. In the church of this Abbey, and not in that of the priory of St. Edward's, Bromley, as by some historians is affirmed, was buried John de Bohun, the great earl of Hereford and Essex.

The only remains of this once extensive Abbey are a greatly-mutilated gateway, standing across the road which leads to West Ham, several extensive fragments of the walls, and a very beautiful arch near the Adam and Eve public-house. This arch is the remnant most worthy of

STRATFORD LANGTON ABBEY.

notice, being preserved with much care, and undoubtedly a part of the original building ; in all probability it formed part of the doorway or western entrance to the church. The pillars which support the arch are nearly half sunk in the raised earth : the arch itself now forms the front of a small room, used principally to lodge soldiers in when any are quartered at the adjoining house.

Several funeral relics have been at different periods discovered near this spot, particularly in the garden, which extends to the east of it, where a stone coffin was dug up in 1770 ; and at another time a carved gravestone, on which were once inscriptions in brass : this stone is now kept in the kitchen of the Adam and Eve. In the adjoining field, in 1792, several urns, three leaden coffins, an antique seal, and some old coins were dug up.

The Abbey mills, at a small distance from the ruins, still retain their uses and name, though none of their antiquity, the present buildings being modern.

ROCHE ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

ROCHE Abbey is near the town of Rotherham, in the deanery of Doncaster, and archdeaconry of the West Riding. It was founded by Richard de Builli and Richard Fitz Turgis, or de Winkernesla, in the year 1147, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for monks of the Cistercian order. John the son and heir of Richard de Builli confirmed to this house the gifts made by his father: besides these the Abbey received divers other benefactions, not only from the Builli family, but also from other persons, amongst whom were Matilda de Luvetot, widow of Giraldus de Farnival, Edmond Laley, constable of Chester, and William, the second earl Warren, which last granted them the tenth of the residue of the eels taken out of his fisheries Hoffield, Thorn, and Fislak, after the deduction of the full tithes, which were appropriated to the monks of Lewes. There were divers others who contributed to this monastery, whose donations, as well as all that had been given before, or that should be given in future, were confirmed by a bull of pope Urban III. dated 1186, which likewise exempted the abbot and monks from the payment of tithes for all lands in their own occupation.

At the time of the dissolution there were seventeen.

ROCHE ABBEY.

monks, and their last abbot Henry Cundell, who surrendered on the 23d June 1539; their revenues were rated by Dugdale at £224:2:5 and at £271:19:4 by Speed.

The remains of this Abbey are but small, compared to its once great extent: many parts have in former times been carried away to repair any buildings that wanted it: great care is taken to preserve that which remains, by the earl of Scarborough, the present owner of the estate. The ruins being surrounded and intergrown with many fine trees, make a picture inexpressibly charming, especially when viewed with the light and shade received from a western sun. Its reclusé situation, the extreme stillness, undisturbed, except by the birds and the murmur of a small rivulet, fragments of sepulchral monuments, the gloomy shade of the venerable ivy and yew mixed with the whiteness of the rocks, give a solemnity to this scene, and inspire the beholder with a contemplative melancholy, oftentimes pleasing as well as proper to indulge.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

GLASTONBURY Abbey, according to Camden, derives its origin from Joseph of Arimathea, the same who buried the body of Jesus Christ. Its ancient history is, however, involved in tales of monkish superstition; and though some truth may be conveyed by these visionary legends, historians differ much in their choice of materials: hence the discordancy which so generally prevails. This opinion of its origin is supported by a record preserved in Rymer's *Fœdera*, of one John Blome, of London, obtaining a licence, in the reign of Edward III. dated Westminster, June 10, 1345, to go to the monastery of Glastonbury, and dig for the corpse of St. Joseph, according to a divine revelation, which he reported he had on that subject. Most accounts agree that Joseph of Arimathea, with some adherents, having arrived in Britain, to preach the Christian faith, settled on a part of the island then under the regal government of Arviragus, who, though not converted himself, gave great encouragement to the endeavours of these holy men, and granted them lands on which they established their community, and enclosed themselves with wattles or hurdles. They afterwards erected a place of worship with the same rude materials: this church, if it deserves the

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

name, was, according to the legend, consecrated by Christ himself, who dedicated it to the honour of his mother. The successors of Arviragus perceiving the good effects of Christianity on the manners of their subjects, confirmed and added to the immunities conferred by their predecessor. After the death of Joseph and his fraternity, every member of which, as some relate, lies interred here, Christianity began to decline, and was soon nearly forgotten.

It was revived again by king Lucius, who, being desirous to obtain a knowledge of the tenets of Christianity, applied to pope Eleutherius for instruction, who sent to him two preachers, Phaganus and Diruvianus, who finding the chapel built by Joseph, obtained a grant of it from the king. Here they settled with twelve of their disciples, and continued their residence in a retired monastic way for many years; till in process of time the society came under the government of St. Patrick, the Irish apostle, who was their first abbot, and introduced among them a more exact discipline. St. Dunstan afterwards was the superior of this Abbey, and here it was that he took the devil by the nose, "wyth a payre of tongues of yren brenninge hote." This Abbey was liberally endowed by king Ina, who built the great church, likewise by Edward the Elder, Edred, Edgar, and other Saxon kings and nobles: at the conquest it was stripped of many of its possessions by William, who in the year 1063 made one Turstin, a Norman, abbot thereof. The Conqueror restored again many of its possessions, and confirmed them by his own grant.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

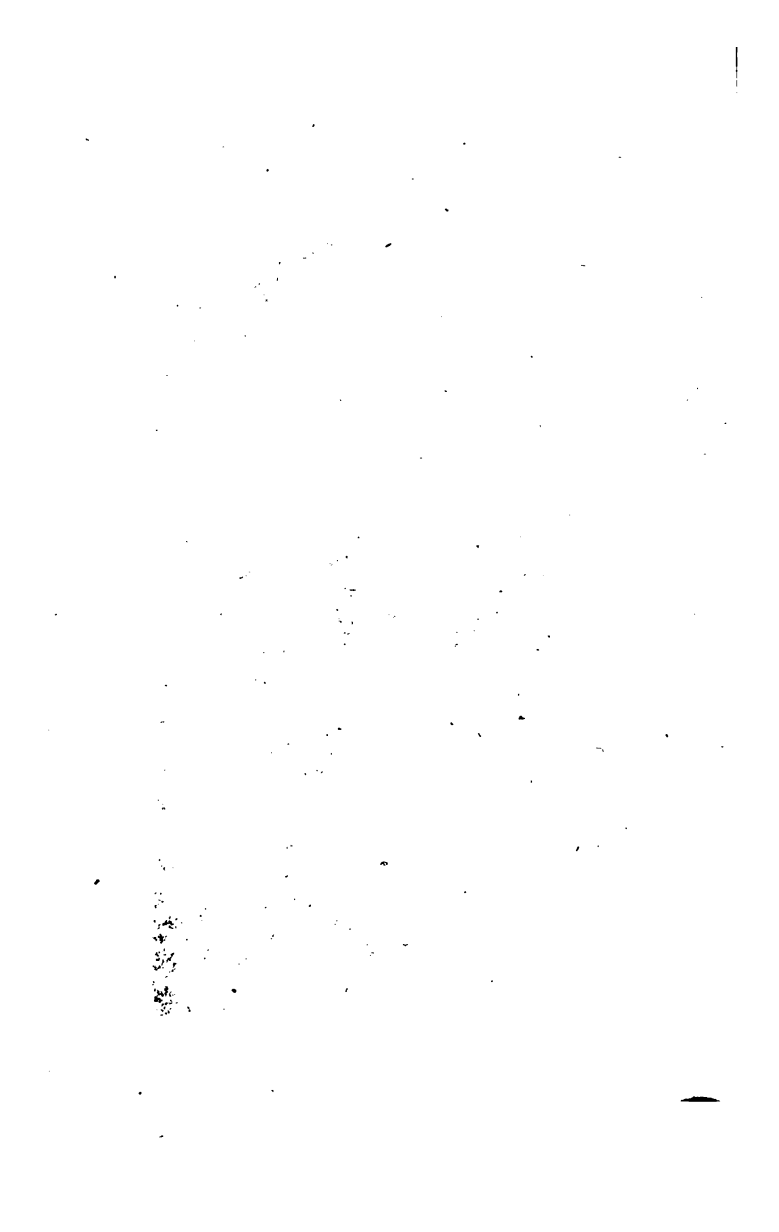
Between the years 1116 and 1120, the church was rebuilt by abbot Herelwinus, Turstin's successor. In 1184 the monastery was consumed by fire, after which Ralph Fitzstephens, chamberlain to Henry II. began and nearly completed a new church, and the offices of the house, which were perfected by the abbot Henry de Saliaco, in whose time the tomb of king Arthur was discovered in the cemetery. On the faith of several ancient songs or ballads, which recorded Arthur's being buried in this place, search was made, and about seven feet below the surface of the ground a stone was discovered, with a rude leaden crucifix attached to it, on which was a Latin inscription in barbarous characters, thus Englished: "Here lies buried the famous king Arthur in the Isle of Avalonia." About nine feet below this monumental stone was found a coffin, hollowed out of the solid oak, containing the bones of a human body, supposed to be that of king Arthur: these, by the care of the abbot, were translated into the church, and covered with a magnificent tomb. At the time of the suppression, Richard Whiting was abbot, a man of great piety and learning, venerable for his age and irreproachable life. The commissioners of Henry were not able to prevail with this abbot to surrender his monastery, and the king, who was not easily to be diverted from his purposes, soon procured his death. Henry never failed, in the accomplishment of his views, to wade through the most sanguinary means, if he judged them necessary to the attainment of his end; but these acts of barbarity were always masked under the forms

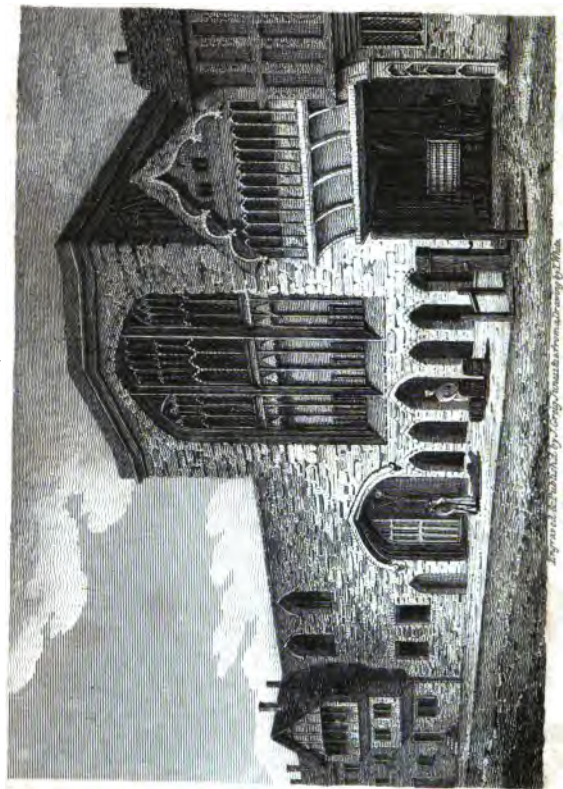
GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

of law and justice. It was pretended that Whiting had written a book against the king's divorce; he was ordered to London, and during his absence his cabinets were searched, and the offensive instrument discovered, probably by those who had introduced it for the purpose of colouring the king's intention: he was condemned for high treason, and dragged upon a hurdle to the top of the high hill which overlooks the monastery; there, in his monk's habit, he was hanged, afterwards quartered, his head set upon the Abbey gate, and his other parts sent to Bath, Wells, Ilchester, and Bridgwater.

The revenues belonging to the Abbey were valued at £3508:13:4½. The site was granted by Edward VI. to Edward duke of Somerset, and afterwards by Elizabeth to sir Peter Carew.

In the adjacent orchard stands the decayed trunk of the famous hawthorn, so well known by the name of the Glastonbury thorn, and by its peculiar quality of blowing at Christmas. Though the tale of its displaying its bloom in particular on old Christmas day is now justly derided, yet it is the natural property of the tree to bloom about that time and most of the winter; and though curious in this country, it is said to be common in the Levant and Asia Minor.





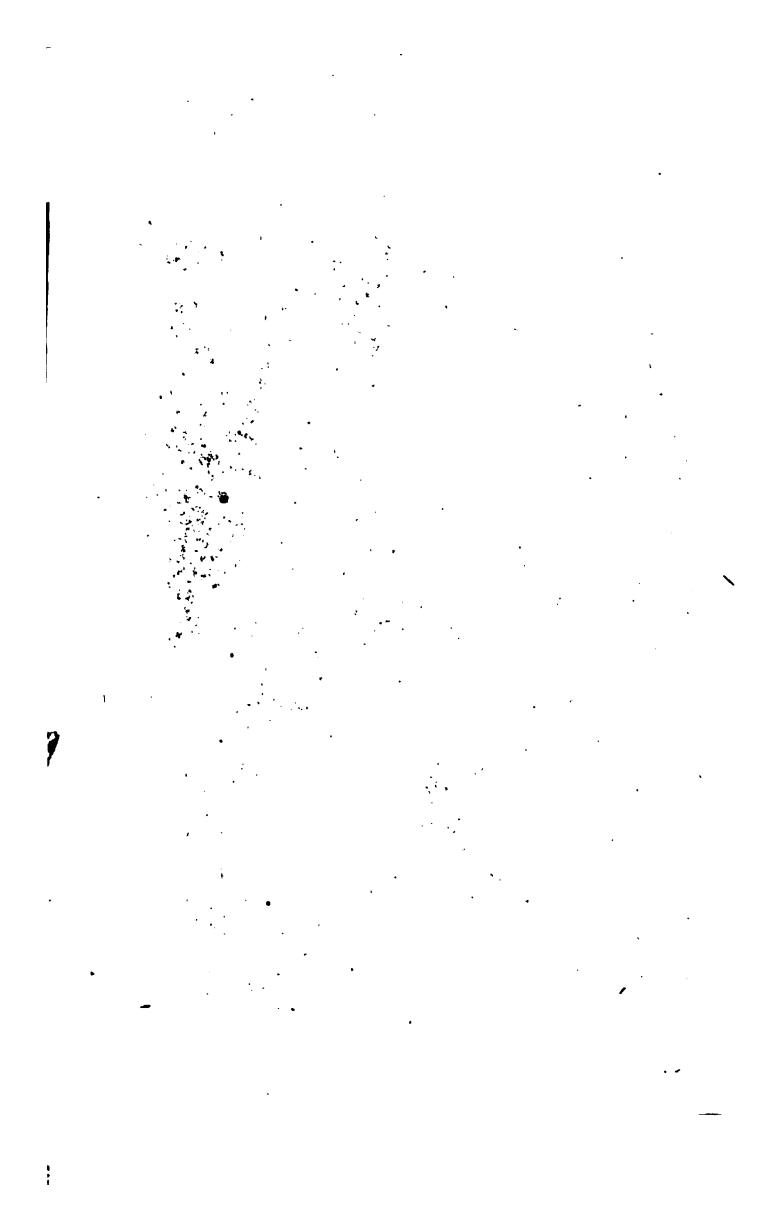
St. Marys Hall, Liverpool.





Engraved & Published by J. G. Smith, London, from a drawing by J. White.

Interior of St. Mary's Hall.





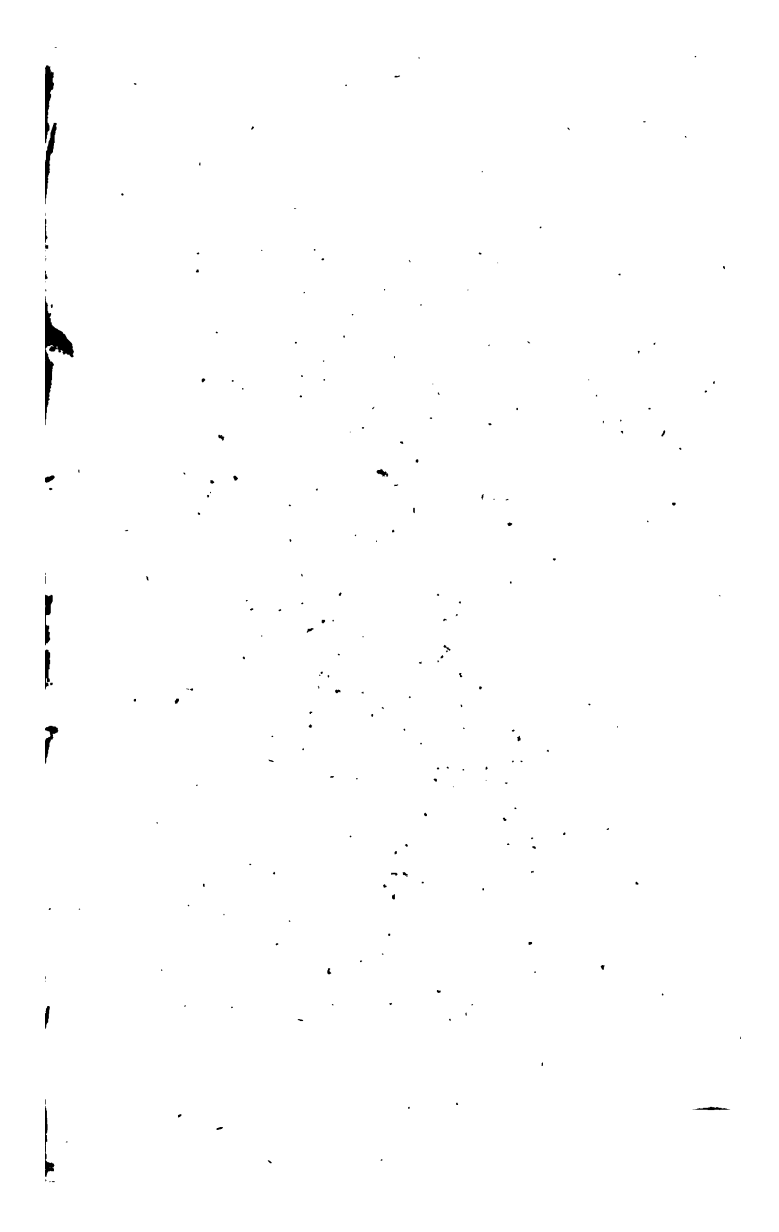
Engraved & Published by J. Gray, Newcastle from a Drawing by H. Tomlinson.

Bisham Abbey Berks.





Little Marlow Church Bucks.





Engraved & Published by George Jones at the Drawing by J. G. Jones.

Gwydir House, Caernarvonshire.





Exposed at 113 ft. by George Zinsmeister on a trail by E. S. Smith.

Gryder House.

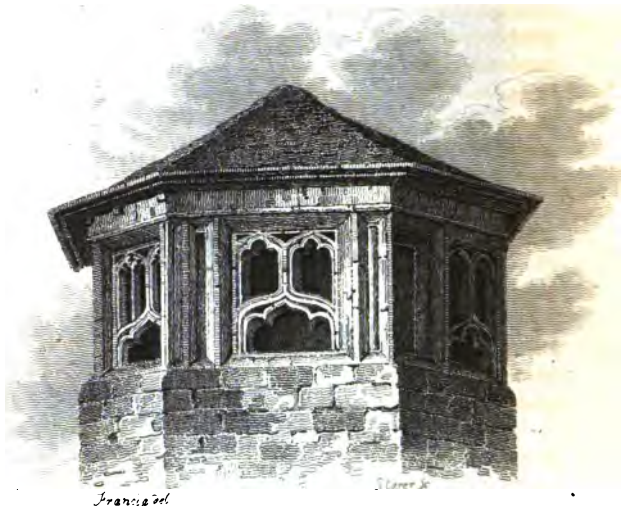
GWYDIE HOUSE.

houses generally ill built: the high road to Holyhead passes through this town, which contains nothing very remarkable, if you except its beautiful bridge, built by Inigo Jones.

GWYDIR HOUSE.

stellaria uliginosa, *campanula hederacæ*, *vaccinium uliginosum*, and *rubus idæus*.

The town of Llanrwst, which adjoins the Gwydir estate, is situated on the banks of the Conwy, just within the Denbighshire border; the streets are narrow and the



BISHAM ABBEY,

BERKSHIRE.

THE remains of this Abbey, now converted into a pleasing country residence, are situated on the banks of the Thames, nearly opposite to the town of Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, and distant about two miles from Henley. It was erected by William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, in the year 1338, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. In 1536 it was surrendered to Henry VIII. ; its revenues at that period were valued at £285 : 11 *per annum*. The following year it was refounded by that monarch, and more amply endowed for the maintenance of thirteen monks of the order of St. Benedict, and an abbot, who enjoyed the privilege of sitting in parliament. This was dissolved however within three years of its institution, the income at that time amounting to the yearly value of £661 : 14 : 9, and a pension of £66 : 13 : 4 annually bestowed on Cowdrey the abbot.

It is difficult to account for the various dedications of this Abbey previous to the period when it fell into the hands of Henry. In the first charter it was dedicated to the Lord Jesus Christ and the Virgin his mother ; in the second to the Virgin only ; and in both the deeds of surrender we find it entitled the conventual church of

BISHAM ABBEY.

the Holy Trinity. The Abbey was frequently resorted to by Henry VIII. and also by his daughter queen Elizabeth, who made it her place of residence for some time : a large state apartment yet retains the name of the queen's council-chamber.

Bisham church is seated close by the river, and contains many monuments to record the memory of the Hoby's, to whose family the site of the Abbey was granted by Edward VI. The bones of the founder are said to have been removed from Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, to this church by Maud his widow, she having obtained a license for that purpose from Henry V.

The banks of the Thames are, in the neighbourhood of Bisham, richly decorated with many noble mansions, and grounds beautifully laid out.

LITTLE MARLOW CHURCH,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THE pleasing village of Little Marlow is situated about a mile and a half from Great Marlow, and was part of the possessions of Edith, Edward the Confessor's queen. On the conquest it was given by king William to the bishop of Baioux, but having escheated to the crown, was given by Richard Cour-de-Lion to his brother John, whose daughter Eleanor conveyed it as part of her dowry to William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, from whom it came into the possession of Gilbert, earl of Clare. Its further descent is involved in considerable obscurity, but it seems to have been attached to the Benedictine nunnery, founded here in the reign of Henry II. but by whom is uncertain. On the dissolution it was granted to Bisham Abbey; and after passing through several possessors, became the property of John Borlase, esq. a branch of the ancient family of Borlase, in Cornwall. This family came to reside in Buckinghamshire about the year 1560, and by their generous hospitality soon became extremely popular: sir John Borlase, bart. the last male heir of this respectable house, died in 1688, after bequeathing his estates to his only daughter, who had married Authur Warren, esq. of Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, by whom she had issue

LITTLE MARLOW CHURCH.

Borlase Warren, whose grandson, sir John Borlase Warren, bart. created knight of the bath for his great services in the present war, sold it to William Lee Antonie, the present possessor.

The Church is a small ancient edifice, the interior of which has been recently repaired. Scarcely any part of the convent is now standing, the principal materials having been used in the erection of a farm-house.

The manor house of Little Marlow is an ancient, irregular building, standing at a short distance from the Church ; it has nothing either within or without that renders it particular deserving of notice.

GWYDIR HOUSE,

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

GWYDIR derives its name from gwaed-dâr (the bloody hand), in allusion to the battle fought here by Llywarch Hên, about the year 610. The ancient mansion, built in 1556, by John Wynne-ap-Meredydd, was an extensive pile of building, without much regularity, ranged in the quadrangular style, comprising an outer and inner court. What is left of this structure has little to boast as to architectural design, though it exhibits, in some degree, a portion of the splendour of its former possessors. This estate continued in the family of the Wynnes till about the year 1678, when it passed to that of Ancaster, by the marriage of Mary, the heiress of sir Richard Wynne, to the marquis of Lyndsey, and was afterwards possessed by sir Peter Burrell, knt. in right of his wife the baroness of Willoughby, eldest daughter of the late duke of Ancaster, in which family it now remains, under the title of lord Gwydir.

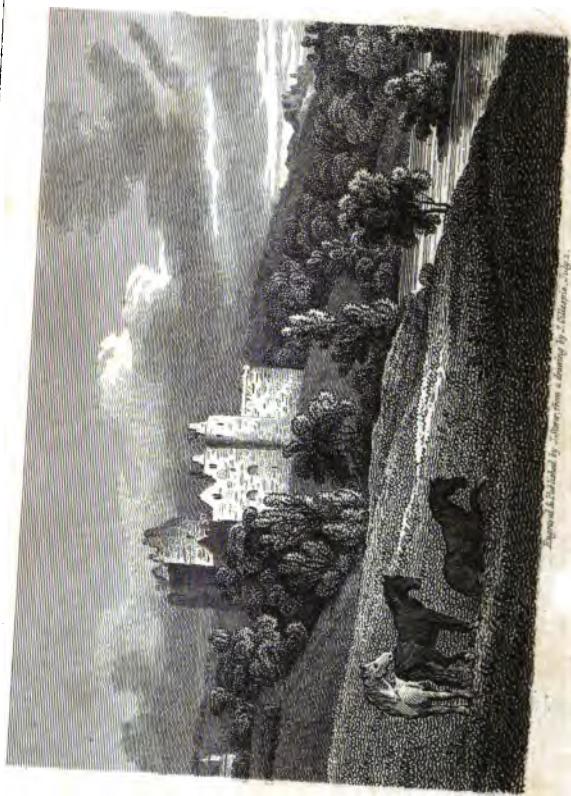
Immediately beyond the house the ground rises very rapidly to the foot of the perpendicular cliffs, forming the westward boundary of the valley, all which space is occupied by a fine wood consisting of furs, oak, sycamores, beeches, and ashes, in the highest luxuriance of growth that can well be imagined, whilst the summit of

GWYDIR HOUSE.

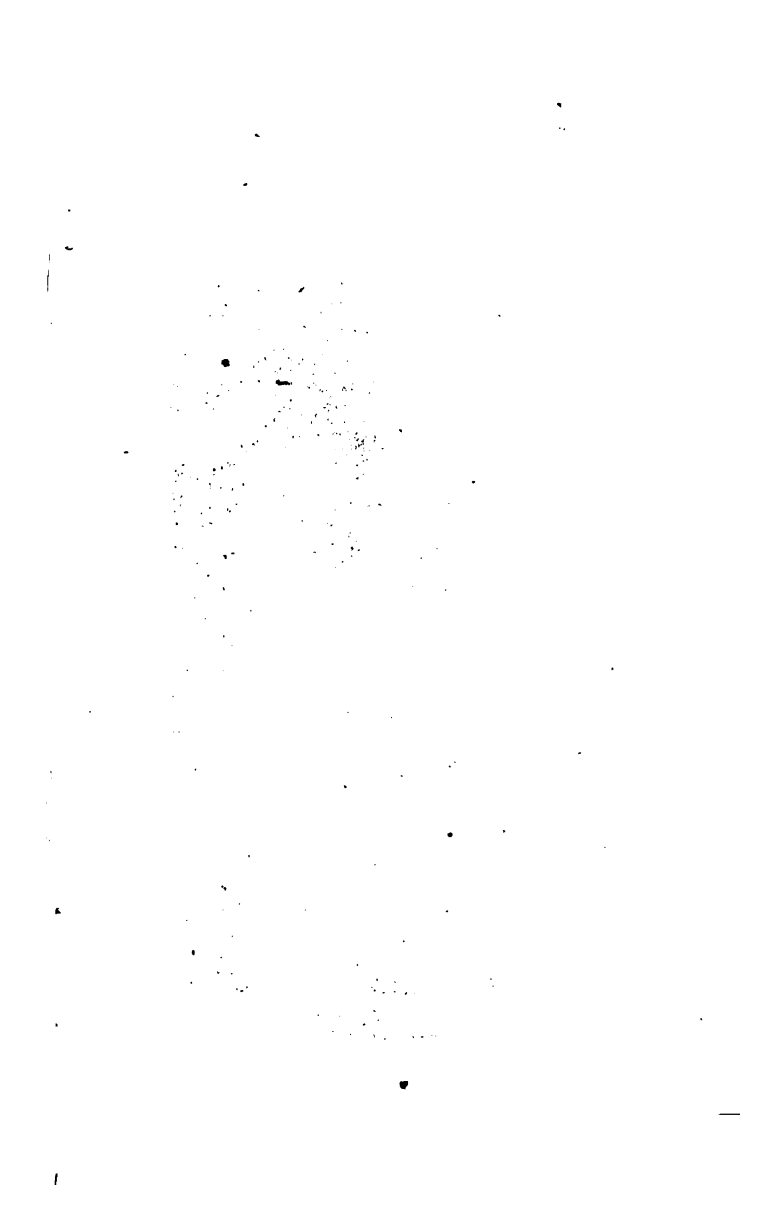
the rocks, and every crevice or step in their steep sides is adorned by the spiry spruce fir, the light airy pendant birch, agreeably mingled with the bright foliage and resplendent scarlet berries of the mountain ash. Half way up the rocks is an irregular plain of about five acres, containing the remains of an ancient house, consisting of a magnificent terrace and a chapel; and likewise a few cottages. From the cliffs above, this scene is unusually pleasing and picturesque, and the eye of the beholder is farther gratified by a view over the rich, fertile, and extensive vale of Llanrwst, watered by the winding Conwy, and enlivened by villages, and the seats of the surrounding gentry, which peep from among the sheltering woods which clothe the higher and bleaker parts of this noble scene.

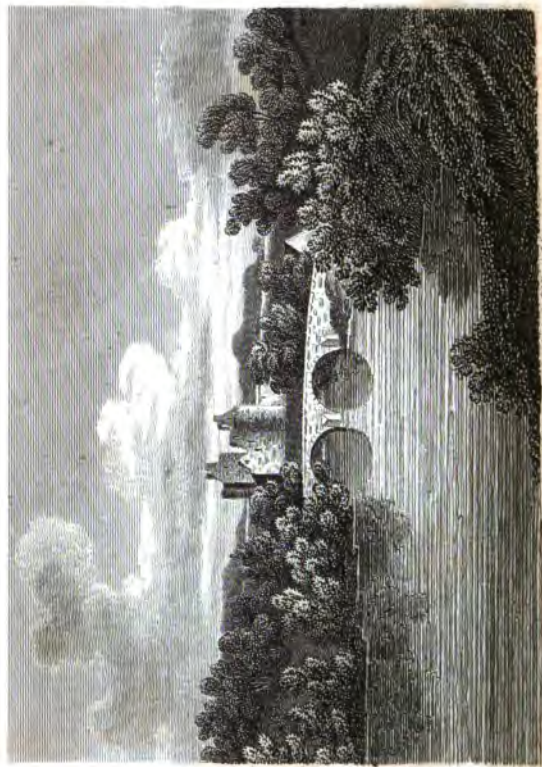
Gwydir and its immediate neighbourhood is very remarkable for the production of plants that are not to be generally found in other parts of the country. On a wall, not far distant from the chapel by the road side, leading to Capel Cerig, grows the plant *sedum rupestre*; and in very sandy barren places, *tormentilla reptans*; by the side of a rivulet in a dingle, *nant bwlech yr hairn*; a mile from the bridge of Llanrwst, and about twenty or thirty yards from the turnpike road leading to Conwy, *thlaspi alpestre*; in the meadows on the banks of the Conwy, *orobus sylvaticus*; and in most of the moist grounds on the Gwydir estate, the *centunculus minimus*,





Ruins of Dunrobert Castle Pembrokeshire.

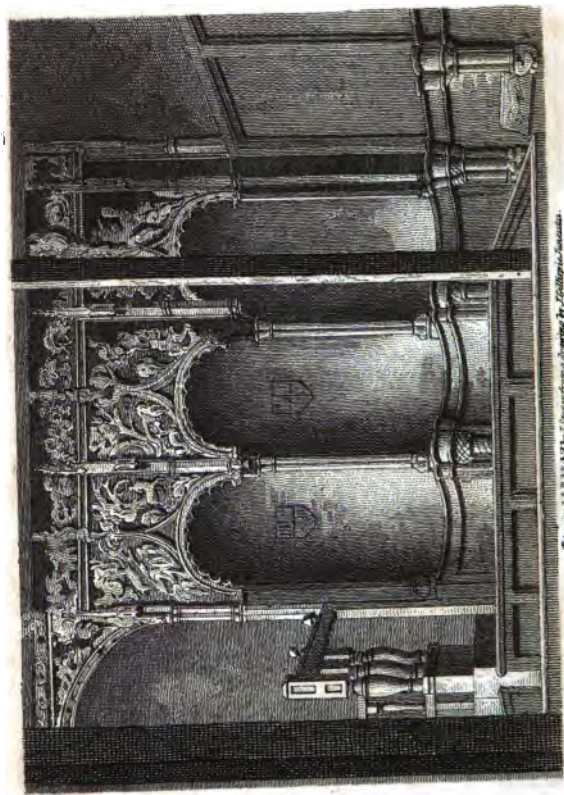




Designed & Engraved by J. G. Thompson from a drawing by J. G. Thompson, Esq.

Castle of Castle, introduced





Engraved by J. G. Macdonald from a drawing by J. G. Macdonald.

Choirs Seats, Dunblane Cathedral.

Thompson, Mrs. [unclear]



Nave of Dunblane Cathedral, Perthshire.

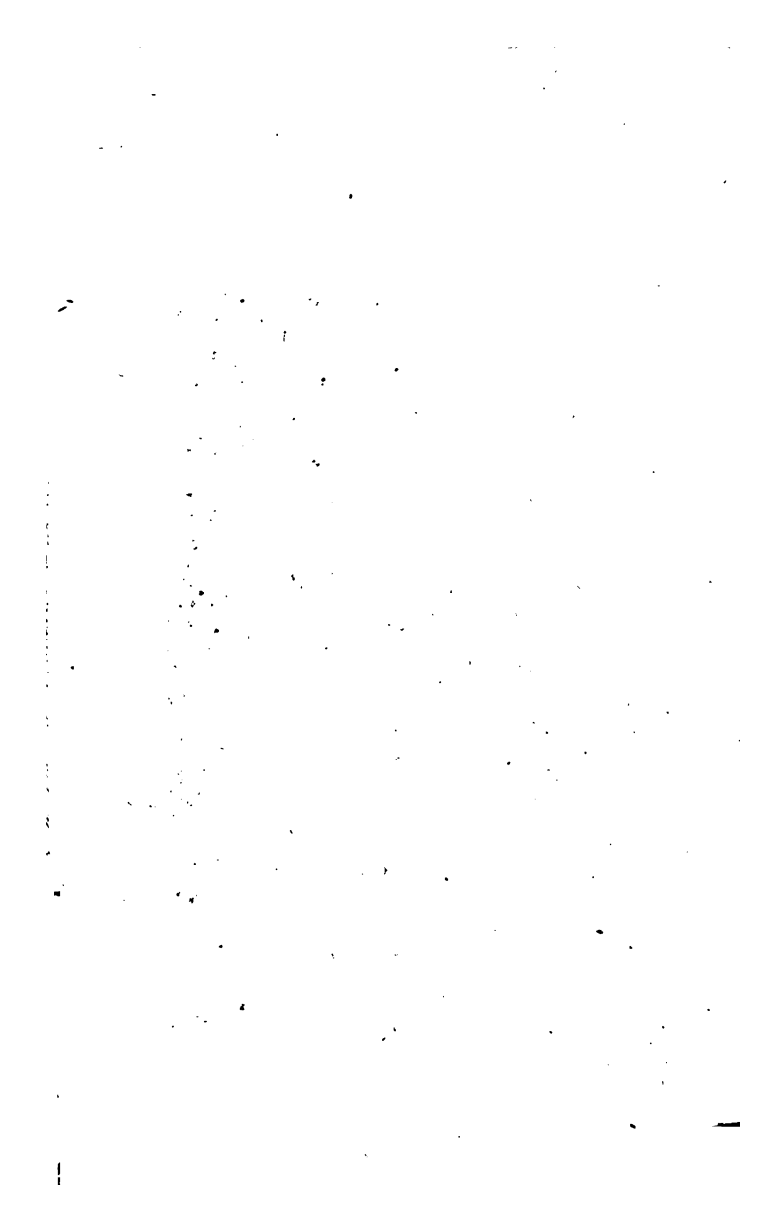
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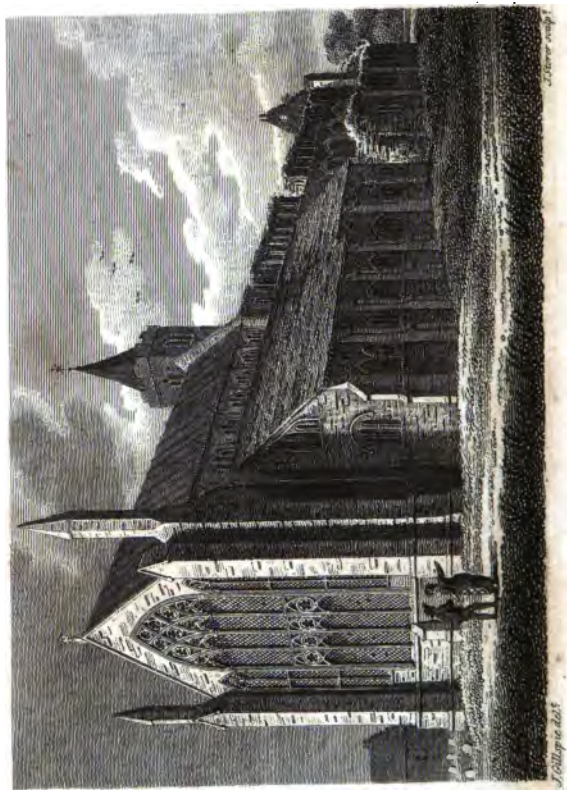




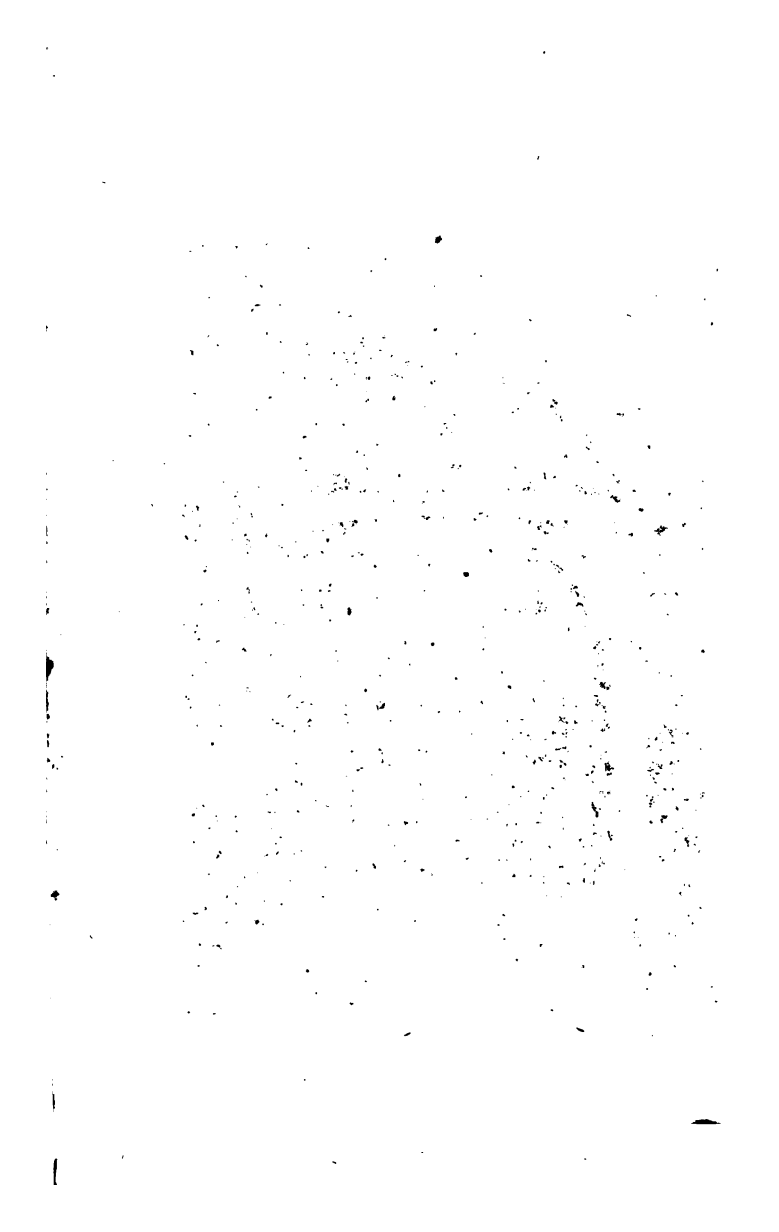
N. W. View. of Dunblane Cathedral.

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S.E. View of Dunblane Cathedral...





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Engraving of the Tomb of St. Basil

UNIV.

DUNBLANE,

PERTSHIRE.

DUNBLANE is supposed to have been originally a cell of the earliest Christian clergy in Scotland; it is certainly of very considerable antiquity, and became at length of such importance as to be erected into a bishopric. Its name is said to be derived from *dun*, an eminence or height, and *St. Blane*, the tutelary saint of the place.

The cathedral was built by king David about the year 1142, and the see was probably founded by him at the same time. The greater part of this superb edifice is still standing, though it is principally unroofed, and in a gradual state of decay; excepting the choir, which is kept in repair, and used as the parochial church. The length of the whole building is 216 feet, and its breadth seventy-six; the height of the wall fifty feet, and of the tower 128. Some walls of the various offices and parts of the bishop's palace are still visible, which demonstrate the buildings to have been elegant and extensive; the whole site in its present state is impressively grand, displaying a range of venerable and hoary ruin which is rarely to be seen. Within the choir are several of the chorister's oaken seats entire; on these are carved antique and grotesque figures, among which may be traced

DUNBLANE.

a resemblance of cats, foxes, owls, and other creatures. At the west end are upwards of thirty prebendaries' stalls; on the right side of the entrance is the bishop's seat, on the left, that of the dean, both of oak, and most beautifully carved. In the centre of the choir several large blue stones still indicate the graves of the bishops and deans; some of them were formerly ornamented with plates of brass. Behind one of the modern seats is a niche, containing the figure of a bishop, as large as life; he is habited in pontificals, having the mitre on his head. Under the cathedral are many sepulchral vaults. The families of Stirling, Keir, and Chisholm, the Drummonds of Cromlix and Strathallan, and many other houses of ancient name, have separate burial places in the cathedral.

In the year 1662 Dr. Robert Leighton was consecrated bishop of Dunblane; and a few years afterwards translated to the archbishopric of Glasgow. He bequeathed his valuable library for the use of the clergy and others of the diocese of Dunblane, with funds for its support. This library with its funds were put under the charge and direction of the right hon. the viscount of Strathallan, sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, John Graham, commissary clerk of Dunblane, and their heirs male, the minister of Dunblane for the time being, and two other clergymen of the presbytery of Dunblane, chosen by the synod of Perth and Stirling. Under the direction of these

DUNBLANE.

curators, this library has received many additions, and is now a most valuable and useful collection.

In the times of the bishops and dignified clergy, their residences were resorted to by the great families, as metropolitan cities now are. Of this Dunblane affords many examples, such as *Montrose Lodging*, &c.; but they are all by the waste of time now nearly demolished, excepting that of viscount Strathallan, which is still standing, and inhabited. This mansion shews, from its ancient and stately apartments, the dignity of its former owners; it is only known by the name of "My Lord's House." The family of Strathallan, now represented by general Andrew Drummond, were proprietors of the fine estate of Cromlix, to which this house was attached.

The principal proprietor of Dunblane is now Mr. Stirling of Kippendavie, who liberally took the lead in a subscription appropriated not only for the preservation of the remains of the cathedral in general, but more particularly for opening and glazing the magnificent east window of the choir, the beauties of which for many years remained unnoticed and unknown, from having been built up in the more barbarous ages with stone and lime.

The river Allan, upon the banks of which the village and cathedral of Dunblane are agreeably situated, affords a variety of fine specimens of beautiful and romantic scenery. This river rises in Gleneagles, in the parish of Blackford, on the northern side of the Ochills, about

DUNBLANE.

the distance of eleven miles from Dunblane. It abounds with Burn-trouts, and in some places with pike; salmon, gilses, and sea trout, are also got during the summer floods. The course of the river is rapid for several miles; afterwards it flows in beautiful curves through wide and fertile meadows; and in the last part of its course it is again rapid, its banks steep, mostly covered with wood, and boldly romantic, more particularly so near Kippenross, which has a walk branching from the Inn at Dunblane, considerably elevated above the banks of the river, and about a mile in length, being inclosed on either side with full-grown beeches, and having its declivity adorned with a variety of lesser trees: this pleasant avenue terminates near the house of John Stirling, esq. of Kippendavie. Near this mansion, amidst the romantic beauties of the place, stands the largest sycamore tree to be found in Great Britain: the height of its trunk is thirteen feet, the circumference of the bottom twenty-seven, and at about six feet from the ground, which is its smallest girth, it measures eighteen feet; at the ramifications of its branches its rotund is thirty feet: one of its main limbs was blown away some time ago, the remaining five are of uncommon magnitude. From this tree to the bridge of Allan, a distance of two miles, there is a foot-path commanding a prospect, which in point of romantic and picturesque grandeur is scarcely to be exceeded. The river Allan ultimately falls into the Forth, a little above Stirling bridge. The classical reader will recollect that

DUNBLANE.

the Scottish bard Burns has made the banks of the Allan the subject of one of his most beautiful songs.

A few miles to the eastward of Dunblane is Demyet, which forms the south-west extremity of the Ochill hills; it rises 1345 feet in perpendicular height from the valley of the Forth. Its summit presents a view, which for beauty, richness, and extent, yields perhaps to none in the united kingdom, if it is surpassed by any in Europe.

On the way from Dunblane to Demyet is the Sheriff Muir, where the battle of that name (sometimes called Dunblane) was fought in 1715 between the adherents of the house of Stewart under the earl of Marr, and the troops of George I. commanded by John, duke of Argyle. The right and left wings of each were defeated, but the superior generalship of the duke secured the victory to his majesty's arms.

Some miles to the northward of Dunblane, and near the banks of the Allan towards its source, is the Roman camp at Ardoch, which being the most complete in Scotland is worthy of particular attention. Its situation gave it many advantages, being on the north-west side of a deep moss that runs a great way eastward. On the west side, it is partly defended by the steep bank of the water of Knaik, which bank rises perpendicularly between forty and fifty feet. The north and east sides being most exposed, very particular care was taken to defend them, independent of the regular lines of fortification. Here are no less than five parallel rows of ditches

DUNBLANE.

perfectly entire, whereas on the west side there were only two rows of these ditches. The general's quarters, or *prætorium*, the roads and lines of communication with a larger (but not so strongly fortified) camp, posts of observation, signal posts, &c. are still distinctly to be seen.

The whole of the lower part of the country along the Allan and the neighbouring rivers to the westward, including the Teath, the Forth, and their tributary streams, which flow through the districts of Monteath and Strathallan, rests on a beautiful exposure to the south, the spacious valley of the Forth above Stirling forming the base; beyond which rises, with a bold and regular front, a range of hills stretching from Stirling to Dumbarton. The chain of the Ochills forms the eastern boundary of this district, whilst the back ground to the north and west is composed of the lofty and imposing features of the celebrated Alpine chain of mountains, called the Grampians, containing successively the peaks of Benvorlick, Benmore, Benlede, Benvenue, and Benlomond.

In the centre of this grand amphitheatre is situated Doune castle, about three miles distant from Dunblane.

The date of the construction of this ancient baronial fabric is unknown—tradition reports it to have been built by Murdoch, duke of Albany, who was executed on a hill within sight of it.

It is very probable that the town is coeval with the

DUNBLANE.

castle; but when the church at Doune was built in the year 1756, there were very few houses, except some scattered huts; since that period however the vacancies have been supplied with neat buildings covered with slate. The town consists of one street, of a commodious breadth, running from the bridge of Ardoch a considerable distance west, to a point where the roads from the bridge of Teath and Callender meet. On this point a very neat market-cross is erected, and passing the cross, the streets divide with the road, each division continuing to two bridges thrown across a small rivulet that runs south to the Teath—the three streets thus situated form exactly the letter Y. Nature has pointed out this spot as a place of strength, at least well suited to the art of war, in ancient times; and it is more than probable that at a very early period it was occupied by some fortification long before the present edifice was erected. This is the more likely, when it is considered that the present castle was built by one of the earls of Monteath; at a time when Monteath was a lordship of regality, it is natural to presume that the family would have called the edifice the castle of Monteath, after the lordship to which it belonged; but having called it Doune, we may suppose that this was the ancient name of the spot whereon the building was erected.

For size and strength the castle exceeds most in Scotland, those of Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbarton excepted. The walls are about thirty feet high and

DUNBLANE.

ten thick. The tower is on the north-east corner, and what remains of it is about eighty feet high, but its massy size and thickness detracts greatly from its lofty appearance. The north-west corner was formerly the family residence. The quadrangle, each side of which is ninety-six feet, is inclosed by the strong wall already mentioned. The great gateway enters from the north ; its iron gate and bars are still entire. There are several cellars and prisons on the ground floor on each side of the entry. From the great area you ascend to the tower and north-west corner of the building by two suits of stairs, opposite to each other, which appear to have been once shaded by a roof supported with stone pillars, now in ruins.

The western stairs lead to a spacious lobby that divides the kitchen from the great hall. The hall is sixty-three feet long by twenty-five feet wide, and the roof appears to have been covered with stone ; but nothing now remains excepting the bare walls. The kitchen chimney extends the whole breadth of the room ; supported by a strong arch, still entire. The whole building on the western side bears the marks of ancient grandeur and magnificence.

The eastern stairs lead to the apartments in the tower. The first room is spacious, with an arched roof and a large chimney, containing a middle pillar. This room communicates with the great hall already described, at the north-west corner, and was probably the dining

DUNBLANE.

room ; this part of the building being formerly the family residence.

From the south-east corner of the dining room a narrow stone stair, descending by a subterraneous passage, leads to a cell or dungeon, under the north side of the room, into which no light is admitted but from a room above, through a small square hole in the arched roof of the dungeon, probably left for the purpose of preventing suffocation, and to let down the scanty pittance of the captive. Johnson relates, that a conspirator being detected in a design against the life of a chief (Macdonald), was taken to one of these dungeons in his castle, and " when he was hungry they let down a plentiful meal of salted meat, and when, after his repast, he called for drink, conveyed to him a cup, which when he lifted the lid he found empty. From that time they visited him no more, but left him to perish in solitude and darkness."

The first time a notice of Doune castle occurs in history, is sir James Stewart of Beath being appointed constable thereof by James V. The son of sir James, in the year 1565, obtained a charter under the great seal of certain lands, to be called the barony of Doune. He was a steady friend of queen Mary during the civil wars, when this castle was always a safe retreat to the loyalists.

Before the abolition of hereditary offices, courts were held here in a room kept in repair for the purpose.

In the rebellion in 1745 it was occupied by the rebels, who planted a twelve-pounder in one of the windows

DUNBLANE.

and several swivels on the parapets: these guns were brought from a merchant-ship which had fallen into their hands. On its being evacuated by the rebels, an engineer was sent down by government to survey the castle, with an intention to repair and fortify it, if capable of being made tenable. But it is probable he reported to the contrary, as it has been neglected and suffered to fall into ruin. It is now the property of the earl of Moray, who has lately repaired the wall to prevent further dilapidation.

This castle is beautifully and strongly situated on a mound, and is accessible on one side only. On two sides, it is surrounded by the river Teath.

The character of the scenery connected with this river is now too generally known to require description. It is necessary only to mention that the whole of that scenery, which is immortalized by the poem of the *Lady of the Lake*, is upon this river, and its parent lakes, including Loch Catherine, Loch Achry, Loch Venachor, Glen Finglas, &c. on the one branch of the river, and Loch Lubnaig, the pass of Leny, &c. on the other.

A third side of Doune castle is defended by the steep banks of the Ardoch, sometimes called the water of Kilbryde, from the castle of that name, which is beautifully situated on a precipice that hangs over the stream, and which anciently was the baronial residence of the earls of Monteath, and now occupied by sir James Campbell of Aberuchill. This stream rises from a lake called Loch

DUNBLANE.

Maghaig, which is nearly circular, and about a mile in diameter.

Tradition, as already observed, reports that the castle of Doune was built by Murdoch, duke of Albany and earl of Monteath and Fife; but however much we may be disposed to give credit to local tradition, yet the account of the life of that unfortunate nobleman leaves great room to doubt how far it was possible for him to rear such an edifice.

Murdoch was the grandson of Robert, second king of Scotland; his father was created earl of Monteath in the year 1370, and in 1398 duke of Albany: in 1406 he succeeded to the government, on the death of his brother Robert the third, and governed Scotland fifteen years. In the year 1401 Murdoch was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Honalden, and detained till exchanged for Percy in 1411; and on the 3d of September 1420, he succeeded his father in the government; but being of a sluggish disposition, and scarce fit to manage his own family, he was obliged to resign the government in four years, and so could have neither the time nor judgment necessary for such a building as Doune castle. Perhaps it might be contrived by Murdoch's father, who was a man of a bold, enterprising spirit, generous and humane, and much esteemed by all ranks of people at home and abroad: but any account of the true date of the castle can amount only to probability.

The misfortunes of Murdoch seem equal to his indo-

DUNBLANE.

lence ; for after being prisoner in a foreign country ten years, he led a retired life until the death of his father, when he entered on his short reign of four years as regent over Scotland, and soon became overwhelmed with the load of state affairs : his resignation was suddenly followed by an accusation of high treason against him and his two sons, Walter and Alexander, and Duncan, earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, who were seized and carried prisoners to Stirling ; Murdoch was taken betwixt Doune and Dumblane, at a small rivulet, which was therefore called Murdoch's ford, and it retains that name to this day.

In the summer of 1423 the prisoners were tried, condemned, and beheaded on one of the Goven hills, to the north of Stirling castle, about half way from the castle to the bridge. Isabella, Murdoch's wife, being carried from Doune castle to the castle of Tantallan, in Lothian, the heads of her father, husband, and children were sent to her in the prison, to try if impatient of grief she would reveal the supposed treason, but her answer was noble and elevated : That if the crimes objected were true, the king had done justly and according to law. Murdoch, his lady, and two sons, are entombed in their family burial place, in the small island of the Loch of Monteath.

THE STANE STREET,

SUSSEX.

THIS is one of the Roman roads, among many others, not mentioned in the Itinerary of Antonine, although well known the whole way from Chichester (the *Regno* of the Romans) to London.

The military ways of the Romans were constructed with considerable ingenuity and labour, and may be described as a causeway of ten or twelve feet high : they led in a direct line from one town to another, which was seldom a greater distance than fifteen or twenty miles. The materials used in their construction were generally taken from the neighbourhood through which they passed, such as flint in the chalky districts, and stone where it most abounded : in some instances the surface was covered with pebbles or gravel.

When we consider the great progress of cultivation, and the continual change in the inhabitants of this country for the last 1800 years, it is hardly fair to expect traces of all the Roman roads, or the most trifling marks even of the military posts that were constructed on them : but in the instance before us we have a fine specimen, called the *Stane*, or *Stone-street*. This road came from London, and entered the county of Sussex by Oakwood,

THE STANE STREET.

and passing by Slinfold and Billinghamurst, entered Pulborough ; whence it goes towards Hardham, Coldwaltham, and ascending the steep acclivity of Bignor hill, passes over Glating beacon, from which spot our Drawing was made. Here the view opens with amazing grandeur ; the road keeping its course over some irregular ground to the North Wood, through which it passes, and is again visible over the corner of Halnaker Down, falling in with the present turnpike at Halnaker, and approaching the Roman station at Chichester. In the extreme distance is the Isle of Wight, with a large portion of the English Channel, and Spithead on the right : perhaps there are few situations in the kingdom that present a view so grand and interesting.

ANCIENT COFFIN LID AT ARDCHATTAN,

ARGYLESHIRE.

OF the ancient priory of Ardebattan, founded in the thirteenth century by John M'Dougal, some considerable remains still exist, forming the residence of D. Campbell, esq.: the principal part of the edifice was destroyed by fire a short time before the Restoration, and the present dwelling, which was the hall of the monastery, was fitted up soon afterwards. Among other remains of the ancient interior is a curious recess with a groined roof, called the friar's closet; several windows, with the tracery almost entire, and the greater part of the chapel, continue to mark the architectural style of this establishment: the principal part of the site is now used as a burial ground, in which are several ancient monuments.

The relic here represented was discovered in this cemetery a little lower than the surface of the earth, a few years ago; and it now remains uncovered for the inspection of the curious; it contains an inscription in Latin, translated as follows: "Here lie M'Dougal and Duncan, also Dougal their successor, the first two of whom descended from the same father and mother; but Dougal, who erected this monument, was by a former union; he died in the year 1592."

ANCIENT COFFIN LID AT ARDCHATTAN.

In this district stood the famous city of Beregonium : it was situated between two hills, one called *dun macmichan*, " the hill of Snachan's son : " and the other, much superior in height, is named *dun bhail an righ*, " the hill of the king's town." A street paved with common stones, running from the foot of one hill to the other ; is still called the Market Street, and another place, at a little distance, is named the Meal Street. A few years ago a man cutting plats in a moss between the two hills, found one of the wooden pipes that conveyed the water from one hill to the other, at the depth of five feet below the surface ; no traces of any distinct buildings or fortifications are to be found on either side of the hills, the foundations having been dug up for the purpose of erecting houses in the neighbourhood. There is a tradition among the lower orders that this city was destroyed by fire from Heaven.









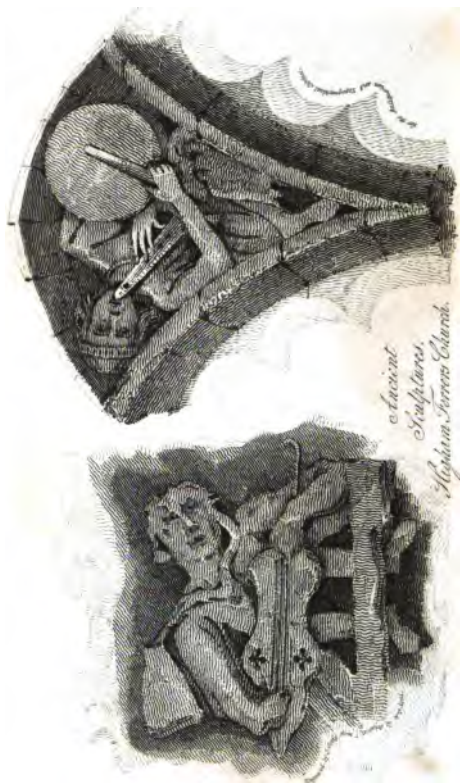
St. Andrew's Church, Hingham, Mass.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Broad Street, New York.



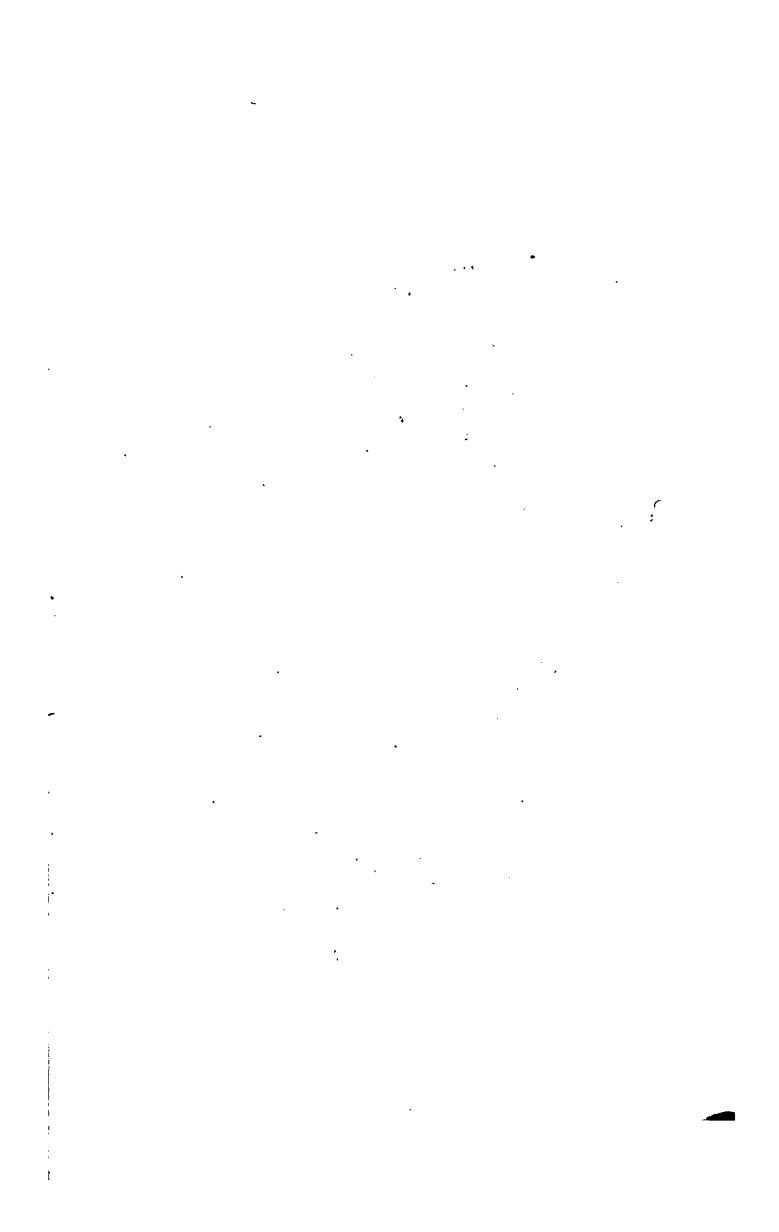


UNIV.



ancient
Sculptures
Highway, Temple of Isis.

Published for the Proprietors by W. L. Lusk, New York, 1871.





Antient Sculpture Higham Easter Church?

Published for the Proprietors by W. Carter and Strickland 1817.







Engraved by J. Smith for the Antiquarian and Topographical Illustrations Committee and others.

Ancient Sculptures, Higham Ferrers Church.

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Carter Bond Street, Aug. 1841.







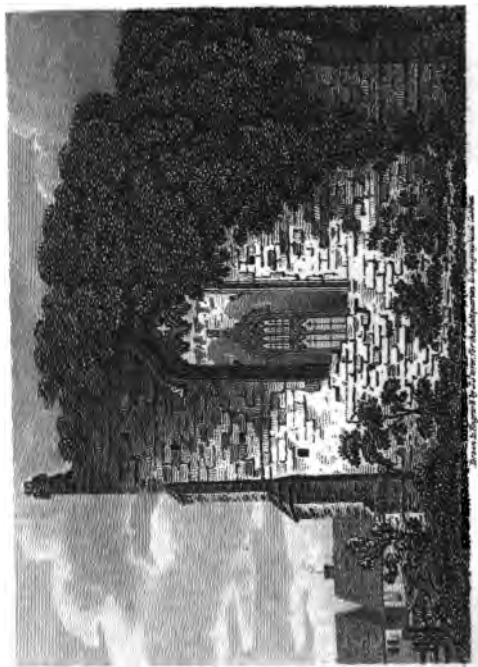
Stone Cross Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire.

Printed for the Proprietors by W. T. Carter, Broad Street, Aug. 1. 1847.





UNION
OF
THE



Church of the Good Shepherd, Hingham, Mass.

As built for the purpose of St. Charles Hotel, Hingham, Mass.



UNIV.



St. Peter's Church, Northampton.

Engraved by J. G. Smith. Printed by J. G. Smith.





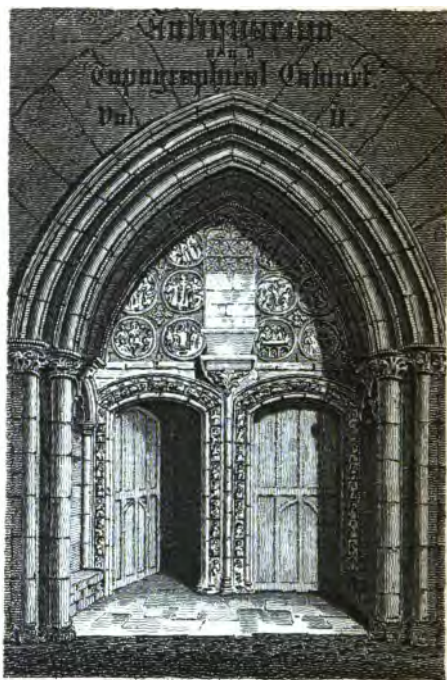
Drawn and Engraved by J. Smith on the design of the Rev. Thomas Storer.

Interior of St. Peter's Church, Northampton.

Published for the Proprietors by W. C. Clarke, Broad Street, Aug. 12th 1811.







West door of Higham Ferrers Church, Northamptonshire.

And the door of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Northamptonshire.

HIGHAM-FERRERS,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HIGHAM-FERRERS stands on a rocky elevated ground. The lordship extends from east to west about three miles, and from north to south rather less than two. At the distance of about half a mile from the town, on the north-east side, flows the river Nyne, which receives a large tribute of water from the springs abounding in the neighbourhood.

The elevated situation of Higham-Ferrers affords a delightful prospect over the meadows, intersected by the river, beyond which is the beautiful village of Irthlingborough. The village church (of which our First Volume contains a Print) presents itself pre-eminently from among the trees, and a rising woodland gives a pleasing termination to the view. Higham-Ferrers, which was a borough by prescription, was first chartered by Philip and Mary, again by James I. and twice by Charles II. The corporation consists of a mayor, seven aldermen, and thirteen capital burgesses. The aldermen are chosen from the burgesses, and the mayor from the aldermen. The preamble to the charter of Philip and Mary states, among others, the following reasons for the grant, viz. "That the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough

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of Higham-Ferrers, parcel of the dutchy of Lancaster, in the county of Northampton, have from the most ancient times been, with many liberties, privileges, and jurisdictions by their noble progenitors, by their letters patent, endowed, adorned, and honoured, and which they have used and enjoyed from time whereof, the memory does not remain, that the letters patent, partly for want of safe keeping, partly through some evil accident, have perished. That they being certified of the fidelity and service of the said subjects, not only by report, but of their own certain knowledge, especially in the rebellion of John duke of Northumberland, will, and do grant that Higham-Ferrers be a free borough corporate for ever." The mayor for the time being is the proprietor of a manor, named Borough-hold, extending from Stump Cross north to Spittle Cross south. He holds a court once in three weeks to determine actions under £11, and a court-leet before the expiration of his office. The right of voting for members of parliament is vested in every housekeeper who receives no alms; but here, as in many other places, the freedom of election is completely shackled, and each vote is considered as part of the patrimonial estate: but though every vestige of freedom is thus lost, the ancient customs of a town corporate are continued. The mace is carried in state to the church by the mayor's bailiff, followed by the mayor and body corporate, on the following days:—the Sunday after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the Sunday immediately before the 29th of October and again on

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the Sunday following, attended by the mayor and mayor elect. On the day of choosing the mayor there is also a grand procession, preceded by the mace-bearer, to the town-hall; and after spending the day in conviviality, and partaking of such cheer as corporations generally afford, the new mayor is lighted with torches in procession to his house.

By the Survey made in the time of the Conqueror, William Peverel was found to hold Hecham, or Higham, of the king: the whole manor, with its members and appendages, when given to him, was rated at £10, but at the Survey at £18. William Peverel, son of the before named, together with his successor, flying the kingdom, Henry II. seized his possessions for the use of the crown. In the first year of king John, William Ferrers, earl of Derby, who was heir to the lands of Peverel in right of his great grandmother, obtained this lordship, with the hundred and park of Higham, for himself and his heirs, by the service of one knight's fee. In the thirty-second year of Henry III. William de Ferrers obtained licence of free warren for himself and heirs in his manor of Higham. Upon the attainder of Robert earl of Ferrers, in the fiftieth year of Henry III. this lordship, with his other possessions, was granted to Edmund, the king's youngest son, who was created earl of Lancaster, and died in the twenty-fourth year of Edward I. After his decease the manor was valued, and among its appendages were reckoned the profits of a market held

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every Saturday, and of a fair yearly on St. Botolph's day. Thomas, successor to Edmund earl of Lancaster, obtained liberty for a fair to be held here yearly on the eve of St. Michael, and the two following days. This earl entered into a confederacy with the earls of Warwick, Pembroke, and many others, against Piers de Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. and, in consequence of his quality and peculiar merit, was chosen general of a large army, which was levied against the king and this imperious minion. That monarch, as if nothing was likely to disturb his pleasures, amused himself at York with Gaveston till almost the whole kingdom was in arms against his authority; at length, roused from his supineness, he began to adopt measures for the safety of himself and his favourite; but they were not only too late, but ill concerted; and after retreating from place to place, Gaveston found himself under the necessity of surrendering his person upon a precarious capitulation. On obtaining their prisoner there was much dissention among the barons with regard to his disposal; but the earl of Pembroke contending that he had pledged his honour to conduct him to the king upon certain conditions, the barons at length reluctantly consented. Pembroke intended to convey his prisoner to Wallingford castle, where the king was to come and speak with him, and taking the road toward Oxfordshire he came to Dodington, where he left Gaveston under a guard, and lodged himself in a neighbouring castle. This precaution was not of a nature which implied much

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suspicion; for the king having no troops in the neighbourhood, he little expected an interruption from his confederates; but the earl of Warwick, who was decidedly against the interview with the king, being informed how matters stood, came in the night where Gaveston lay under guard, took him away by force, and brought him to Warwick; and on the morrow he, with others of the violent party, having tried him in a hasty manner, beheaded him. This action, in the contrivance of which the earl of Lancaster was implicated in the king's opinion, drew upon him that deep resentment from Edward which terminated in his ruin; and though he received in form a general pardon, still his jealousy of the king's designs against his person kept him at a distance from the court, and he was looked to as an instrument ever ready to aid the motions of disaffection and revolt. He afterwards confederated against the Spencers for the purpose of bringing them to justice; but failing in his endeavours, he retreated to Pontefract castle, from whence escaping, he was made prisoner by the king's troops at Boroughbridge, after a short skirmish, and again conveyed to Pontefract Castle, at which place the king and both the Spencers were. On the third day after his captivity he was brought to judgment, condemned, and beheaded. His lands, by this proceeding, reverting to the crown, the manor and castle of Higham-Ferrers were given to Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, Mary his wife, and their heirs. Thomas, the be-

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fore-named earl of Lancaster, having no children, Henry, his younger brother, became his heir, and, notwithstanding the attainder of his brother, he obtained livery of his lands, with the title and honour of earl of Leicester, and other favours from the king : but after the death of the elder Spencer, who was hanged at the age of ninety years, the queen, revolting from her husband, assumed the regal power, and detached Henry of Lancaster in quest of the king, who had retired into Wales : here he was soon discovered and taken prisoner, with Spencer the younger, and others attending upon his person. In the parliament assembled in the first year of Edward III. Henry obtained an act for reversing the attainder of his brother Thomas, and by virtue of it repossessed the earldoms of Lancaster and Leicester, with all his lands and lordships, which had been forfeited to the crown ; at the same time Mary de St. Paul, relict of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, relinquished her pretensions to the castle and manor of Higham-Ferrers. This lordship was afterwards possessed by John of Gaunt, earl of Richmond, fourth son of Edward III. in right of Blanche his wife, daughter to the above-named Henry, who, in the early part of this reign, was created duke of Lancaster. John of Gaunt died in the twenty-second year of Richard II. leaving Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV. his successor. The manor, as part of the duchy of Lancaster, falling to the crown, was settled, with the castle and hundred, upon the archbishop of Canterbury,

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the bishop of Durham, and others. In the seventh year of Edward VI. they were given to William earl of Worcester; and returning again to the crown, Charles II. granted the manor to Catharine, the queen dowager, with reversion after her decease to Lewis earl of Feversham, of whom it was purchased by Thomas Wentworth, esq. It is now in the possession of earl Fitzwilliam. The castle, of which nothing remains, is supposed to have been built soon after the Ferrers' family became possessed of the lordship; it was situated near the church northward. The ground on which it stood is divided by a moat from east to west, the southern division containing about two acres, the northern four.

The church of Higham-Ferrers, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a south aisle, one leading to the chancel, and two north aisles; they are separated from the chancel by screens of good workmanship, and have been ceiled with oak, of which there is now some remains, sculptured with roses and otherwise ornamented. On each side of the chancel were ten stalls, many of them now in a decayed condition; under the seats of them various devices are carved—the first on the right contains the head of archbishop Chicheley, the opposite one exhibits an angel holding a shield, with the arms of Chicheley and the see of Canterbury. In a window on the south side of the chancel are the arms of France and England quarterly, in stained glass, and in another the arms of Canterbury and Chicheley. The church and chancel

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are in length one hundred and nineteen feet, and in breadth fifty-nine feet. The western aspect of this church is worthy of particular notice, from the great display of ornamental workmanship which it contains. The entrance is by two small doors flatly arched within a shallow porch; these doors are bordered by a number of figures in various attitudes, many of them much decayed: on the left side within the porch, is the figure of a musician with his instrument, which is of the guitar kind, in his hand, a wallet over his shoulder, and his feet ludicrously placed in the stocks. Immediately above the doors are ten circles, in which are represented the following subjects from the History of Our Saviour:—1. The Salutation of Mary and Elizabeth. 2. The Angel appearing to Zacharias. 3. The wise men with their offerings. 4. Christ teaching in the temple. 5. The Baptism of Christ. 6. The Angels appearing to the Shepherds. 7. The Crucifixion. 8. The Salutation of the Blessed Virgin. 9. The Disciples at the Sepulchre. 10. The Descent into Hell. These subjects, as well as the other decorations, have formerly been emblazoned in a curious manner.—The outer arch of the porch is handsomely moulded and supported by elegant columns, with capitals richly pierced. About the year 1630 the spire with part of the tower fell to the ground, and were rebuilt by benefactions, to which archbishop Laud was a contributor. The present tower, from the ground to the battlements, is seventy-one feet, and from the battlements to the top of the spire ninety feet. The

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tower is in some parts exquisitely ornamented ; near the belfry windows are placed some finely-sculptured heads, probably relics of the old tower. On the north side of the tower, in the upper compartment of a window, is a figure with a pipe and tabor, apparently dancing to his own music. The spire is hexagonal, with crotchets at the angles.

In the churchyard is a handsome cross standing upon a large stone, the corners of which are hollowed away in the form of seats ; its basement consists of four circular steps ; the whole measures eleven feet from the ground ; the shaft, exclusive of the head-stone, is six feet in length. On the side of the circle near the footpath the steps have been removed, which presents a gap to the foundation of the cross, and though a few shillings in its present state would, if properly applied, secure its standing for centuries to come, it is much to be feared that it will soon meet the fate of many of its kind, and being tumbled from its base, its curious form, in the production of which much labour and skill have been employed, will probably be shivered to pieces, and afterwards pounded to dust upon the roads.

In the last year of Henry V. Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, who was born at Higham-Ferrers, and lies interred within the church, founded a college here, which he well endowed, for eight secular canons, of whom one was master, four clerks, one of whom was grammar-master, another music-master, and six choristers. By a Survey of the possessions of this college in the reign

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of Henry VIII. the revenues were valued at £204:5:6 yearly: it was surrendered to the crown by Robert Goldson, who was then master, and the rest of the fraternity, in the thirty-fourth year of Henry's reign. In the same year the greater part of the lands were granted to Robert Dacres, subject to the yearly payment of £10 to a superior and £8 to an inferior chaplain, £10 to a schoolmaster, besides certain other payments. In the sixth year of Elizabeth the college itself was given to John Smith and Richard Duffield. The appointment of the chaplains as well as the schoolmaster belongs to the corporation.

Of the college little remains, and the lapse of a few years will perhaps find it entirely demolished: it is now in the possession of the steward of earl Fitzwilliam, who, with more than Gothic barbarism, is laying it waste, and building barns and stables on its site, and with its materials. It was originally built in a quadrangular form, with two wings projecting westward; the entrance on the southern side is now the most perfect of its remains.

In the Print annexed of Higham-Ferrers' Church is seen the school standing near its north-west corner; it was likewise built by archbishop Chicheley, and still remains in an almost perfect state: it is of stone, with embattlements of open work round the top; on each side are four buttresses headed by elegant pinnacles, the upper parts of which are broken off; on each side are three windows, and one larger window at each end; the windows on the north side are filled up, likewise that at the

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eastern end. Within the school is a stone pulpit ascended by winding steps, which are now scarcely passable. The roof is composed of the checker-work, each intersection ornamented with a rose ; the whole is handsomely painted and gilt.

On the north side of the church stands the bead-house or alms house, also founded by the same archbishop, who placed here twelve men and one woman to attend them, with a daily allowance of one penny each. This building is much injured by neglect and the ravages of time ; the interior is divided by screens of wood into several apartments or cells, some of them are now standing : every part is enveloped in cobwebs and dust, which receiving an almost perpetual motion from the flight of pigeons, its only tenants, renders it a place unfavourable for observation, and but seldom inspected. At the eastern end of the bead-house is a chapel, now entirely unroofed ; the entrance to it was from the bead-house by an ascent of six steps. A crypt has lately been discovered under its floor, and the keystone being broken away, it now remains open, and may easily be descended from the interior of the chapel : though the original entrance appears to have been on the northern side from the churchyard. A few years since the windows of the chapel retained a portion of their painted glass, but now not a shred remains. These curious fragments were lately purchased of a glazier residing not far from the town of Higham-Ferrers for 7s. and again sold to an anti-

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quary at the enormous advance of £25. On each side of the east window is a niche, and on the south side in a small cavity is a bason, probably for the reception of holy water.

Twelve of the oldest and most deserving men of the town are still continued as beadsmen. Thus the ancient charity of the archbishop, in this particular, is still continued by the corporation, though from the alteration of times and circumstances it is now become a very ineffectual relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

NORTHAMPTON.

THIS remarkable structure, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is situated near the extremity of the town on the west side, and at a short distance from the site of the ancient castle of Northampton. At what time the Church was built no certain account can be obtained: it is probable, however, that it was erected by one of the Norman lords who held possession of the castle; this opinion is strengthened by the style of its architecture, and its proximity to that fortress.

The rectory of St. Peter was given to St. Andrew's Priory, in the town of Northampton, by Simon de St. Luz, and confirmed by Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln, who was translated to that see in the year 1209. The right of patronage reverted to the crown in the reign of Henry'III. when the rectory was valued at thirty marks, besides ten marks to the prior of St. Andrew's: in 1535, the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII. it was valued at £34 : 13 : 4, out of which was deducted 10s. 8d. for procurations and synodals: it continued a considerable time with the crown, and was afterwards given to the masters, brethren, and sisters of St. Catharine's Hospital, London. It is recorded by Brydges, in his History of Northamptonshire,

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

that "It was the privilege of this Church, that a person accused of any crime, intending to clear himself by canonical purgation, should do it here, and in no other place in the town, having first performed his vigil and prayers in the said Church the evening before."

The exterior of this Church, as well as the interior, has undergone various alterations at different times, which is apparent in many parts by the discordancy of its architecture; notwithstanding which there are few more perfect specimens of the kind to be found. The buttresses on the western corner of the tower are composed of three semi-columns conjoined, diminishing in width at each story as they ascend, and finishing under the upper moulding of the tower in a single half column, with a pointed cap. Over the west door, which is now merely an entrance to the tower, is a small window of the Gothic kind, above which is an arch composed of three ornamented mouldings; over this are a number of arches supported by semi-columns with capitals; these arches are continued round the tower, and have on the north side the addition of a lower tier; the upper ranges have two fillets above them, supported by a number of fanciful heads, and the base of their columns stands upon a moulding, the under part of which is indented in the zigzag manner, and supported by heads like the fillets above: under the lower range of arches on the north side are two mouldings ornamented with diamond work. The windows of the belfry are long and handsomely formed, with a cross mullion in the middle;

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

the mouldings of the tower below them, as well as those above, are very fresh, and have a considerable projection; the battlements are likewise sharp and perfect. The body of the Church has a train of circular arches on each side, some of which are open and glazed, and above them is a string of fifty-four grotesque heads. The interior of the Church consists of a body and two aisles; the breadth of the body, including the aisles, is thirty-five feet and a half, its length seventy-eight feet; the length of the tower is fourteen feet three inches, breadth twelve feet eight inches. On each side of the body are seven columns, which divide it from the aisles; three of them are composed of semi-columns, the others have but one shaft: the last column on each side, at the western extremity of the church, has a band of mouldings in the middle; the capital of each column is ornamented diversely with foliage and other decorations; above are eight arches of a semi-circular form, adorned with zig-zag indentures. The west end of the church is separated from the tower by a large arch, more highly enriched than the side arches, and supported by six elegant pillars, three of which are plain, the others variously embossed. The roof, which was formerly of beam-work, is now a complete flat of uninteresting plaster. There are no monuments worthy of particular notice. The churches of Kingsthorpe and Upton are annexed to it as chapels of ease.

A little without the west gate formerly stood the Castle upon a very considerable eminence, overlooking

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

the meads and the country about Dunston ; on the western side runs that branch of the Nyne which comes from Naseby. It was built by Simon de St. Luz, the first of that name who was earl of Northampton. It had a large keep, and a royal free chapel dedicated to St. George. A stipendiary chaplain was presented to this chapel by the crown, with the yearly salary of 1s. Some time previous to the year 1675 the remains of the castle were used as the county goal ; nothing of it is now standing excepting a few fragments of the walls.





Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Thompson

Ancient Coffin Lid. Argyllshire.

UNIV



UNIV.
OF
MICH.

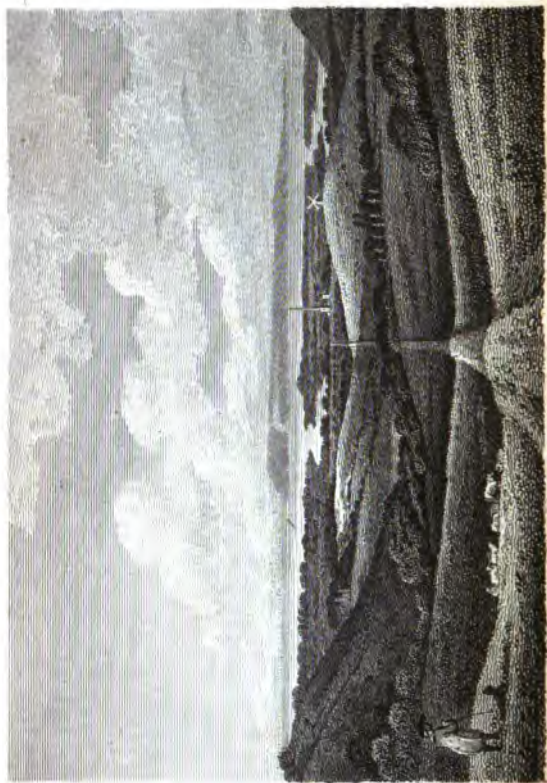
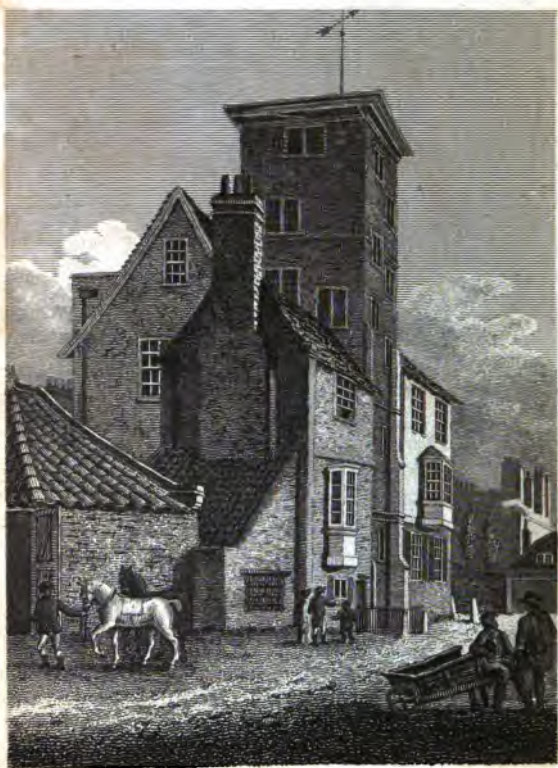


Figure 1. Roman Road in Syria. Drawing by W. H. D. A. S.

Stone Arch, a Roman Road in Syria.





Engraved by J. Storey from a drawing by G. A. S. and J. S. S.

The Manor House, Cownbury, Middlesex.



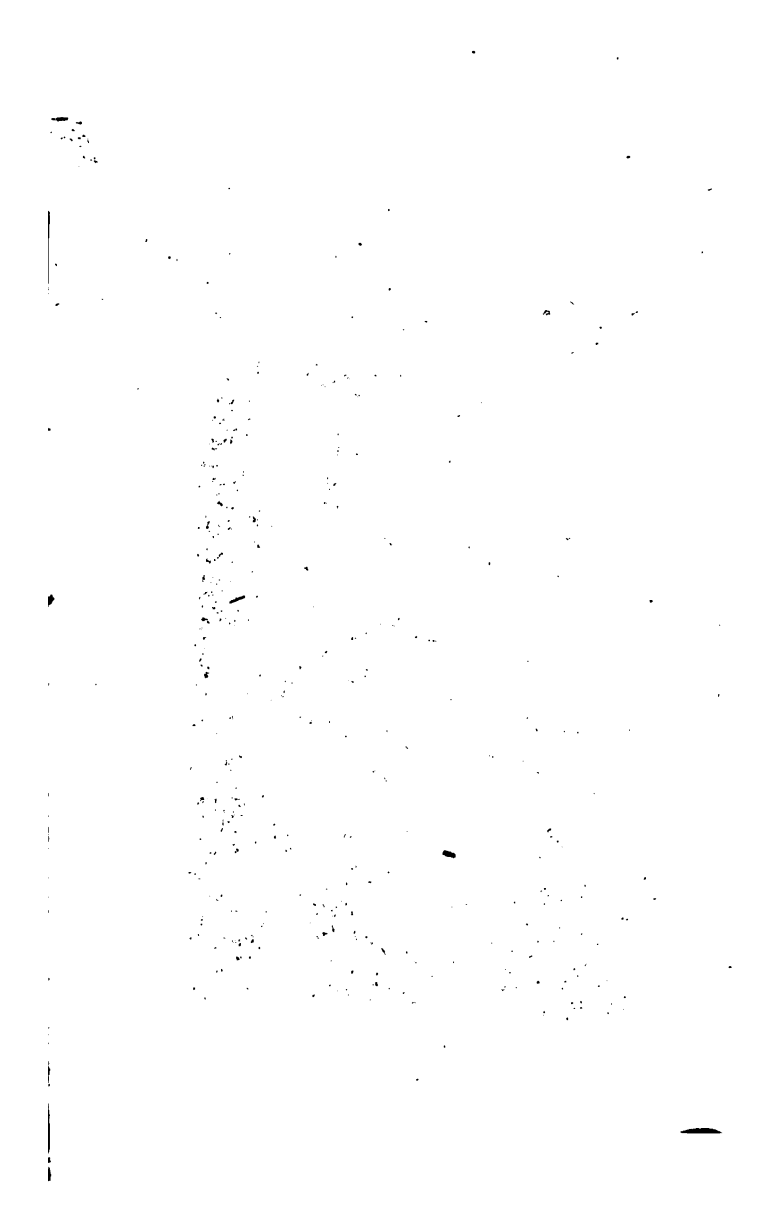


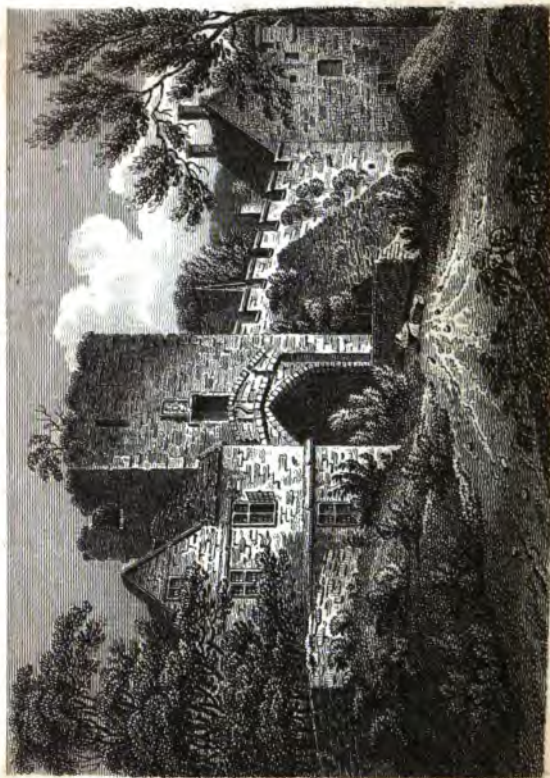


Engraved & Published by J. Storer, Aug 3. 1810.

Monument in Pelynt Church, Cornwall.



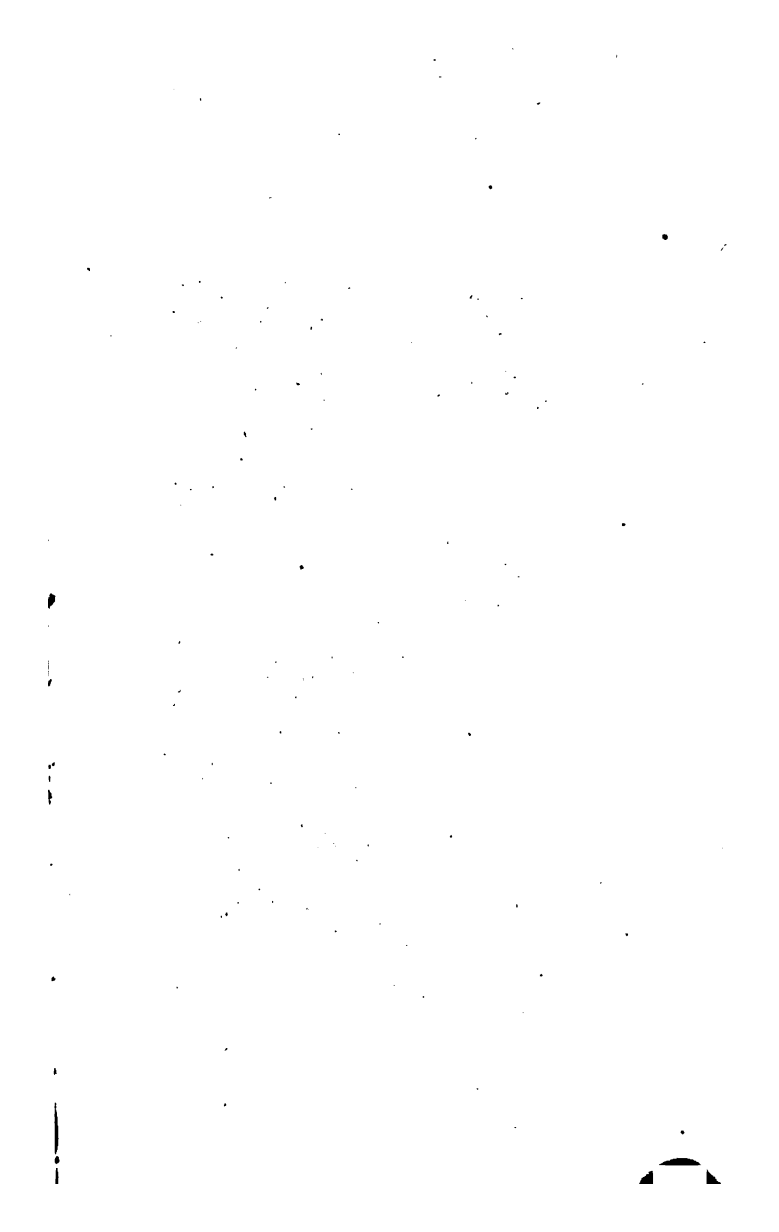


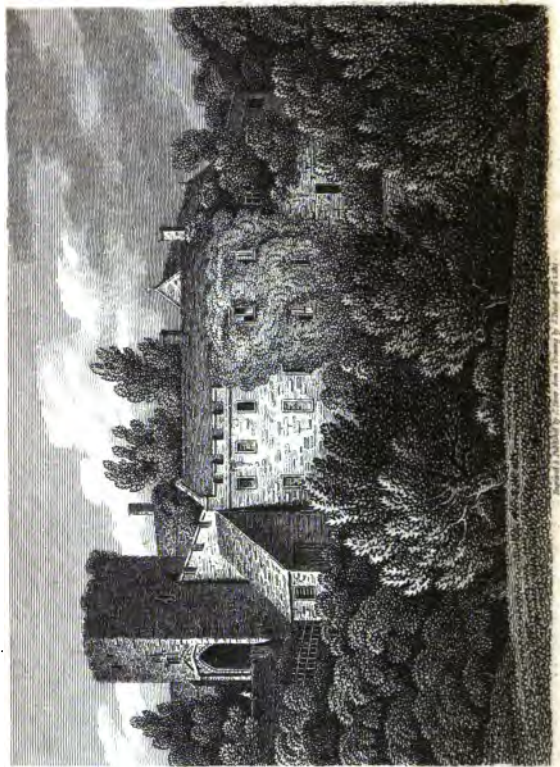


Engraved & Coloured by J. Smith & Co. London. By J. Smith & Co. London.

Folley Castle. Somersetshire.







Printed by J. Smith, at the Printing Office, No. 1, Pall Mall East, London.

Part of Carley Castle, Pomerania.

UNIV. OF

CANONBURY,

MIDDLESEX.

THE manor of Canonbury stands in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, upon an eminence which commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country and the metropolis. This manor is supposed to have been given by Ralph de Berners to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield; it was enumerated among other possessions of that house in the reign of Henry III. The prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew afterwards had his residence here, hence its name Canonsbury, bury signifying bower, or burgh, a dwelling. Upon the dissolution the estate was given to lord Cromwell, who being soon after attainted, it reverted to the crown, and a rent charge of £20 *per annum* was taken from it, as part of the jointure of the divorced Ann of Cleves. Edward VI. granted this manor to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland; by his attainder and death it came again to the crown, and was given by queen Mary to sir John Spencer, who is said to have been the richest subject of that time; his heiress marrying the earl of Northampton, conveyed the manor to that noble family.

The greatest part of the ancient residence is now taken down; what remains consists of a lofty brick

CANONBURY.

tower, seventeen feet square and fifty-eight high, with some adjoining erections and large fragments of the park walls: the latter are daily giving way to the enormous system of building now carrying on here, as well as in every other direction near the metropolis. The present remains of Canonbury appear to have been erected by William Bolton, prior of St. Bartholomew, some time between the years 1509 and 1532, as well on account of his device, a bolt and tun, which still remains cut in stone upon various parts of the walls, as from the style of the buildings, which are evidently of that period; the inside of the square tower retains much of its original appearance, and is ornamented with pannelling, curiously carved, though in greater part daubed and disguised with paint and paper hangings.

MONUMENT IN PELYNT CHURCH,

CORNWALL.

PELYNT Church, near Looe, in Cornwall, is of considerable antiquity, being in a mixed style of Saxon and Gothic architecture: it consists of two main aisles, with a nave, transept, and chancel, and two side aisles, one called Trelawney, and the other Bake. In the former are four marble stones, with appropriate inscriptions, to the memory of some of the Trelawneys; underneath is a vault, in which the remains of several of the same family, including the bishop, have been deposited: also Mrs. Pole, the mother of the present Mr. Pole Carew. In the other, or Bake aisle, on a plain slate stone, is a figure at full length, representing — Achym, esq. who formerly was possessed of a considerable estate in this parish. There are several other funereal devices upon different parts of the walls. The principal ornament of the Church is a large marble Monument, erected to the memory of Francis Buller, esq. who died September 7, 1615; he was settled at Tregarrick, in the parish of Pelynt, and descended by his mother from the elder branch of the Courtenays, earls of Devonshire and barons of Oakhampton, which titles became extinct by the death of Edward, earl of Devonshire, at Padua, in 1556. Francis Buller was the

MONUMENT IN PELYNT CHURCH.

father of sir Richard Buller, knt. of Shillingham, in Cornwall, who was the ancestor of John Francis Buller, esq. ; this gentleman, at considerable cost, repaired the monument of his ancestor in Pelynt Church, about the year 1726. His great grandson, James Buller, esq. of Downes, in the county of Devon, and of Shillingham, in Cornwall, is at this time one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Exeter.

FARLEY CASTLE,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE village of Farley is beautifully situated within about six miles of Bath. It was bestowed by William the Conqueror upon one of his followers, at whose death it reverted to the crown, and was given by William Rufus to Hugh de Montfort, a native of Normandy. In the latter years of Henry III. sir Henry de Montfort had his baronial residence at this place, which gave rise to its appellation of Farley Montfort; it afterwards by purchase became part of the possession of Thomas, lord Hungerford, and continued in his family as a chief seat for the space of nearly 300 years: during this period it received many additions and alterations, and was esteemed a fortress of considerable importance. Like the generality of these warlike structures, it has been gradually decaying, and now presents a most romantic scene. Its ruins stand on the northern acclivity of a rocky hill, embowered with oaks, walnut trees, and poplars. It consisted of two courts or wards, lying north and south; the court northward was 180 feet in length from east to west, and 144 feet in breadth from north to south; and was flanked by four round towers sixty feet in height. Each of these towers, the walls of which are five feet thick,

FARLEY CASTLE.

were originally divided into three stories, the apartments lighted by narrow windows and embrasures. The walls of the south-east and south-west towers are still remaining, and beautifully veiled with ivy. More than half also of the north-east tower is still standing: the southern wall being fallen down, the windows and old chimney pieces, interwoven with ivy and wild roses, appear to view. The north-west tower is quite down, as are also almost all the intermediate walls and building, except a small portion of the parapet northward, which overlooks a deep dell, shaded with the thickest wood. In this court stood the great hall and the state apartments, which (if tradition speaks the truth) were not to be equalled in grandeur by any structure in this part of England, being decorated with rich tapestry, exquisite sculpture, and beautiful paintings. The hall was a very large and long apartment, hung round with armour worn by its martial possessors, and spoils brought from Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, and Calais. But of these buildings, which towards the close of the last century were nearly entire, the smallest remnant now is not left standing, the whole area of the court being rudely strewed with the ruins, which lie in heaps, covered with weeds and luxuriant herbage. A large gateway led from this to the southern court, in which were the offices, stables, store-houses, and guard rooms; the principal entrance was on the east side, through an embattled gate-house, the shell of which is still standing; before it there was formerly a draw-bridge

FARLEY CASTLE.

over a deep moat, which surrounded the whole castle ; the holes through which the pullies of the bridge passed are still visible in the gateway wall, and over the arch are the arms and crest of the Hungerfords, richly sculptured in the stone. On the eastern side of this court stands the chapel, to which there is a descent of several steps ; this building has of late years been repaired ; it consists of a nave and chantry chapel on the north side, the former fifty-six feet in length, and nineteen and a half in breadth ; the latter twenty feet in length, and fourteen in breadth. The altar slab is of rich granite : against the south wall stands the old pulpit, and underneath it are several pieces of armour, such as a head-piece, breast-plate, with a saddle, brought hither in an old chest from the castle hall before the time of its demolition. Behind the chapel stands the old habitation of lord Walter Hungerford's, two chantry priests, now converted into a dairy ; the external walls of this part of the castle retain some of their pristine battlements. In this Castle was born Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, brother of king Edward IV. This lady was heiress to her brother Edward and to her grandfather Richard Neville, earls of Salisbury and Warwick, and was in 1513 created countess of Salisbury by king Henry VIII. She married sir Richard Pole, knt. by whom she had four sons ; the youngest of them, Reginald, was the pope's cardinal, by whose political manœuvres, she and her whole family were involved in much difficulty and trouble, and she

FARLEY CASTLE.

was at length beheaded in the Tower of London, May 27, 1541, after having been closely confined two years in prison. Her eldest son Henry Pole, lord Montague, had suffered the same fate before her in 1538.

The village of Farley is but small, containing about twenty families; the living is rectorial, in the deanery of Frome. In 1292 this rectory was rated at eight marks nine shillings and fourpence; the abbot of Cirencester receiving out of it an annual pension of 4s. The parish church stands on an eminence southward from the Castle, and is of one aisle, ninety-two feet in length and twenty-four in breadth. At the west end is a small tower, containing five bells.

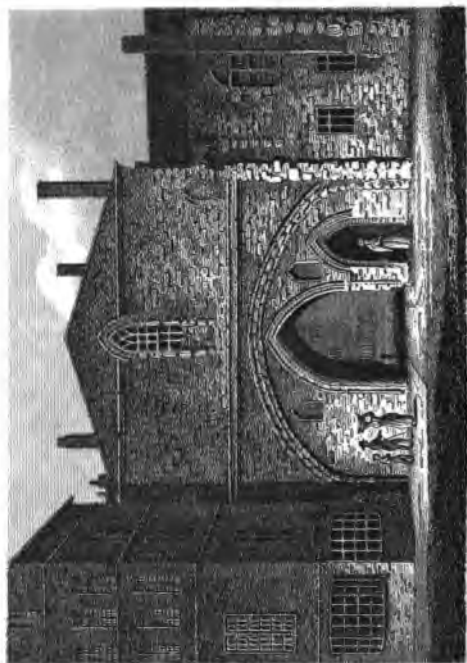




Chester Cathedral.

Published under the direction of the Trustees of the University of Chicago, 1892.

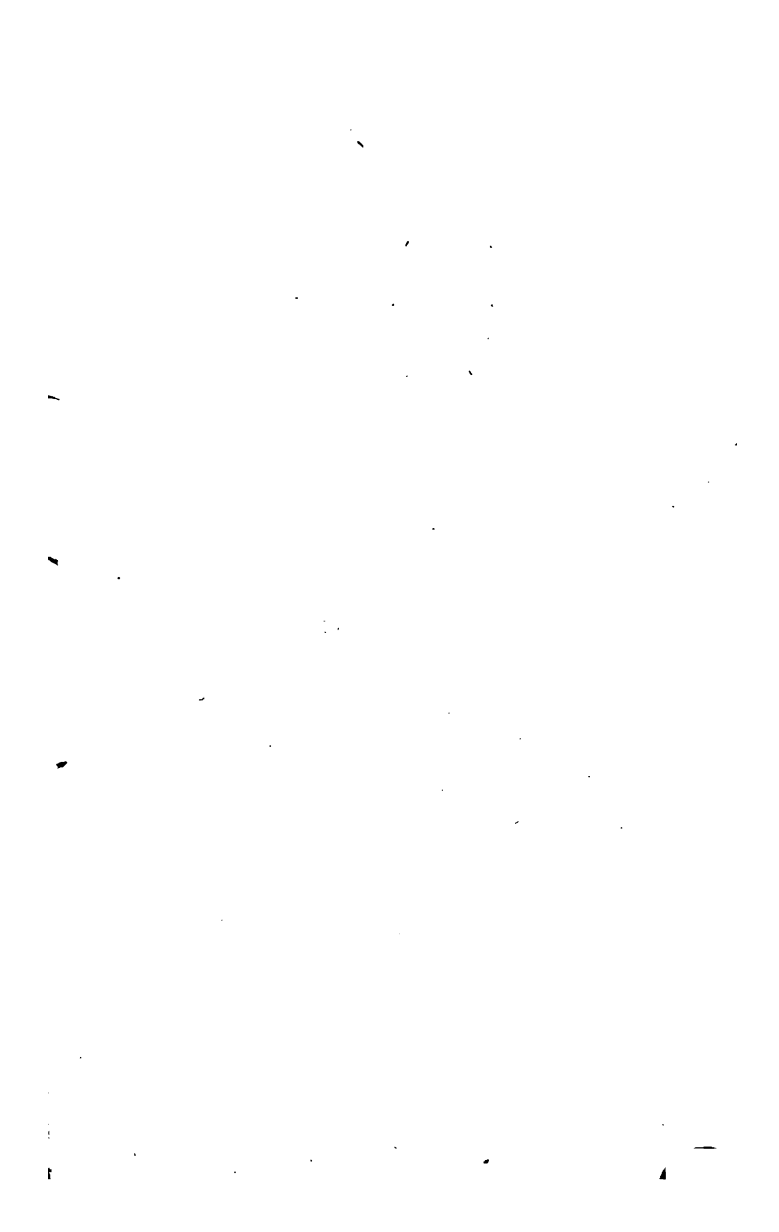


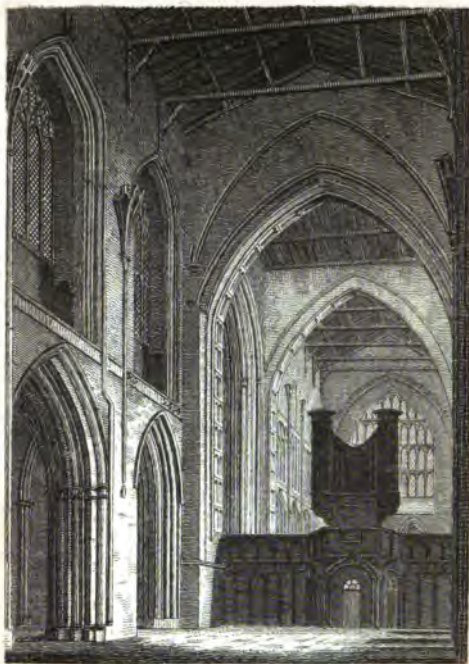


Thos. Alley/Gates, Chester.

Published Another Preparation by W. Lambert New Bond, N. B. T. in preparation Old Bond, N. B. T. July 1898.







Engraved by J. Rogers from a drawing by the Rev. J. G. Nichols.

Interior of Chester Cathedral.

Published in the American by W. L. Lawrence and J. H. C. Rogers, 227 West 12th Street.



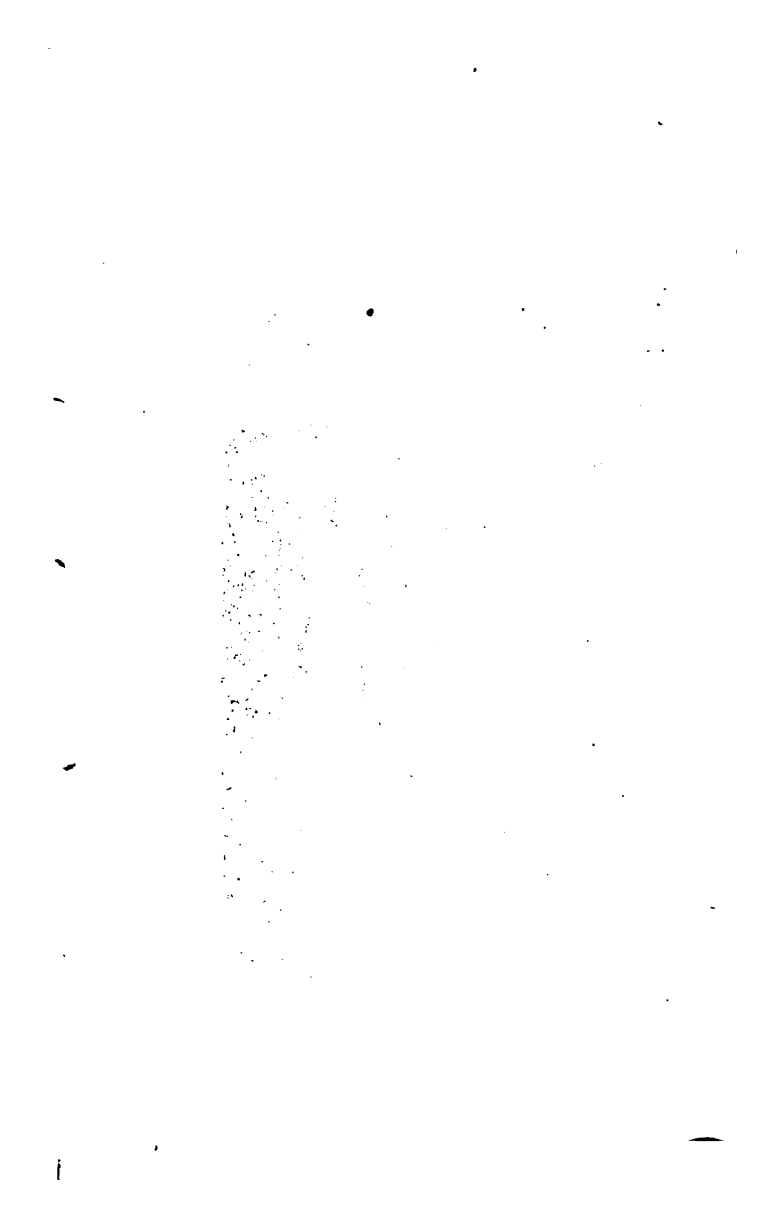




Part of Chester Cathedral.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke for Rand, D. & Co. Printers, 102 Broad Street, N.Y.



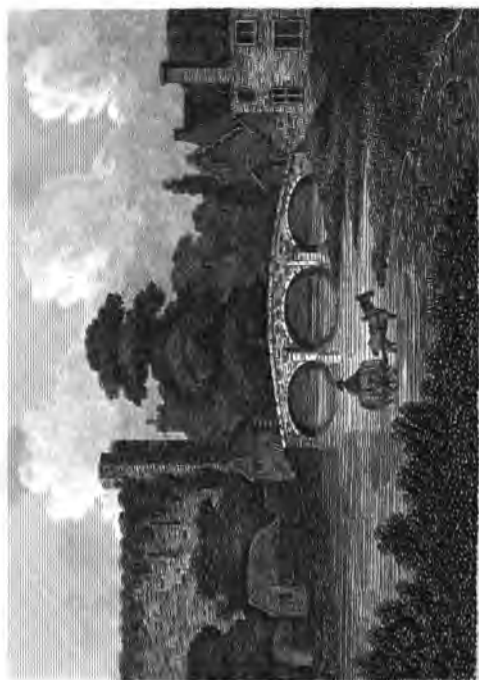




Glenn Thompson Why? Not much here?

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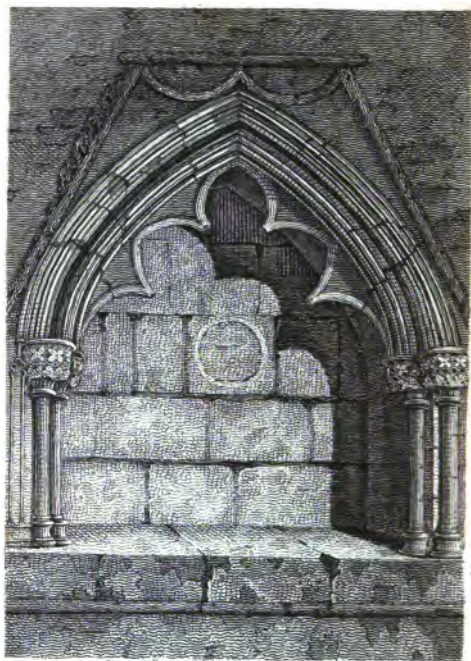




Bridge over the River, near the Mill, near the town of New York.

Published by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, No. 21, Broadway, New York.

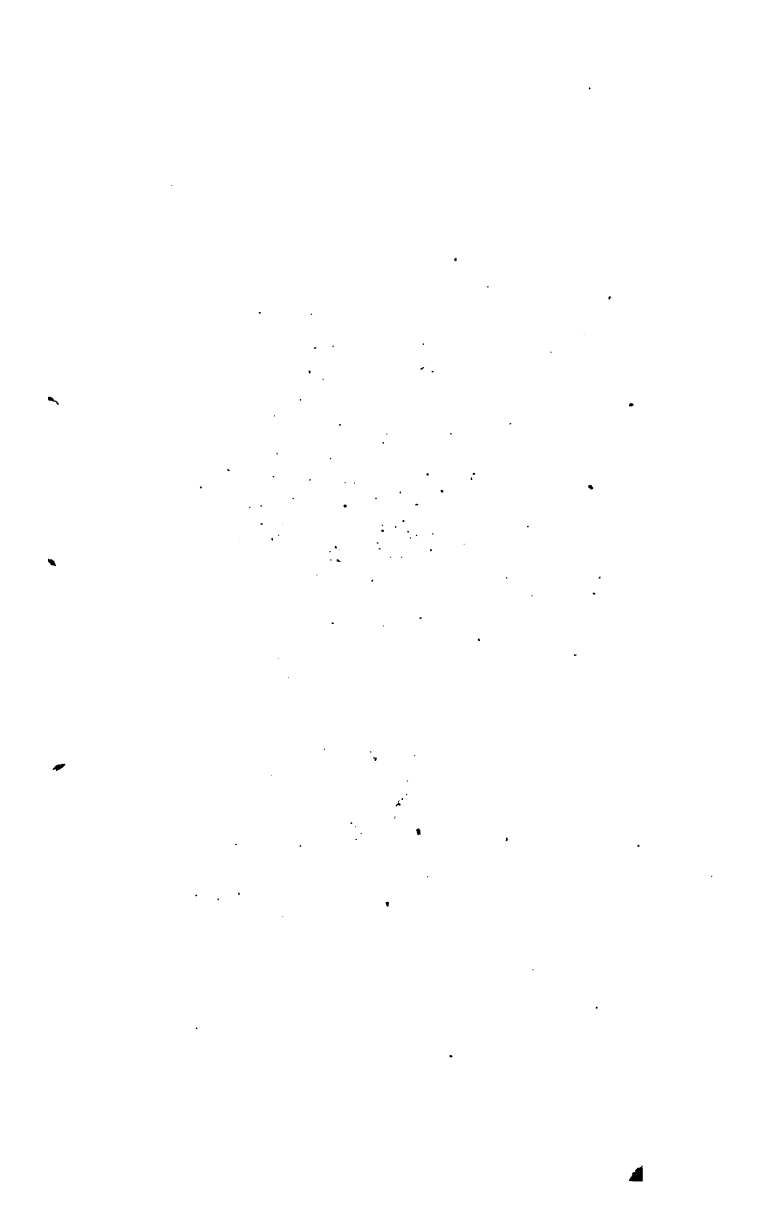


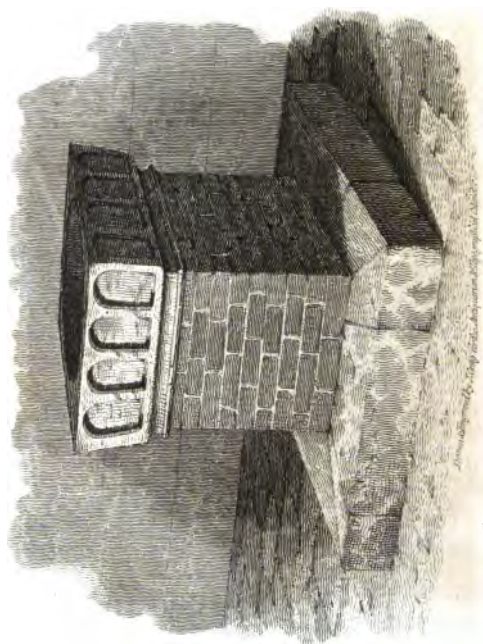


Ancient Monum. & Premley Church Kent.

Engraved for the Proprietors by W. L. G. del. & J. G. W. sculp. & J. G. W. sculp.







Trinity Church, Mich.

Published by the Trustees of the University of Michigan

CHESTER CATHEDRAL,

CHESHIRE.

ABOUT the year 785 Peter, bishop of Litchfield, removed his episcopal seat from that place to Chester, making use of the church of St. John for his Cathedral. This translation, however, was of short duration, for his successor established himself in the former diocese, and Chester was without a bishop till after the suppression of monasteries; it was then restored to its ancient honour by Henry VIII. who made it one of the six new sees that were formed in 1541, at which time the dissolved abbey of St. Werburgh was converted into the Cathedral. The first new bishop, John Bird, recommended himself to his royal master by preaching most vehemently against Papal supremacy: this pliancy of humour caused his removal from Bangor to Chester, where he furthered the designs of the rapacious Henry, by granting the manors and demesnes to the king, and accepting impropriations and rectories in exchange; thus the see was deprived of all its possessions, and, with the exception of the single acre on which the palace stands, and the court beyond it, another house adjacent; a little orchard, called the Woodyard; two houses near St. John's church; a few small tenements in the city of

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

York ; and some lands in Broughton and Childer Thornton, bequeathed in the year 1703 : is completely divested of temporalities, and, though the greatest in extent of any in England, is of the smallest value.

The precise time at which the abbey of St. Werburgh was founded, is not known ; though it is unquestionably of great antiquity. It is supposed to have been a nunnery founded by Wulpherus, king of the Mercians, in the year 660 : the duration of this community is uncertain, it was probably ruined by the Danes in 895, when they seized and defended Chester against Alfred. In the reign of Athelstan, the noble Ethelfrida established, in place of the nuns, a society of canons regular ; she also restored the buildings which were afterwards repaired by earl Leofric, and more liberally endowed by the kings Edmund and Edgar. On the accession of Hugh Lupus to the earldom of Chester the canons were suppressed, and a colony of Benedictines, from Bec in Normandy, were placed in their room : frequent and extensive grants were made to the abbey by Lupus and his successors, and it continued to flourish till the general dissolution ; when it was surrendered by Thomas Clerk, the last abbot. Its annual revenues were £1073: 17: 7.

Considerable remains of the abbey buildings are still standing ; the principal is the abbey gate : it consists of two pointed arches within a round one, of extensive span, and apparently of much earlier date. The abbey court is a small square, with a grass plot and an obelisk

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

in the centre: two sides of the square are ornamented with rows of handsome houses, and on one is the bishop's palace, a handsome stone building, erected by bishop Keene in the year 1753. The deanery, which is in the same court, was built on the walls of a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas: the cloisters consist of only three walks on the north side of the Cathedral; in the wall of the south walk, which has long since been demolished, were deposited the remains of the first, second, third, and sixth abbots. The Cathedral is a large and heavy pile of irregular workmanship; its appearance is rude and broken, on account of the mouldering stone of which it is composed; the lower part of the wall has a row of arches, now filled up; this, with a vestige of the north transept, appears to be the most ancient part of the building, though these are of no very high antiquity, the works of the Saxons and of its refounder being entirely gone. The middle aisle and the tower were finished by the abbot Simon Ripley, the initials of his name are to be seen interlaid in ciphers, on some of the capitals of the pillars. The body is supported by six pointed arches; above is a gallery with a neat stone balustrade, and a row of large pointed windows. Excepting the parts already noticed, most of the building seems to have been erected in the reigns of Henry VI. VII. and VIII. The west front, which is richly ornamented, was begun in 1508. The window above the door is filled with tracery, and the doorcase is decorated with a variety of sculpture; on

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

the walls of the nave and its aisles are the springs of the arches, from which it appears that the architect intended to have vaulted the roofs, but, from some unknown cause, the design was abandoned. The choir is filled with stalls that have tabernacle-work above them, carved in a superior style; the arches in the galleries are separated by slender pillars, probably the work of the fifteenth century. In the chancel are four stone stalls for the priests; and about the walls are inserted the monuments of several illustrious churchmen. The bishop's throne stands on a stone base, and is a remarkable piece of sculpture: its form is an oblong square, each side most curiously ornamented with arches and pinnacles; round the upper part is a range of small images intended to represent the saints and kings of the Mercians, each figure held a scroll on which the name was inscribed; many of these scrolls and figures were mutilated by the fanatics, during the great rebellion, but in 1748 the figures were restored, though in a most injudicious manner, some of the females having male heads placed on their shoulders, while the masculine figures were ill-matched with female heads: the original number of statues was thirty-four, but four of them are lost. In the year 1749 Dr. William Cooper published a pamphlet containing a description of these figures, and the history of the persons they represented; the profits of which he presented to the Blue-coat Hospital. Behind the choir is St. Mary's chapel, and on each side an aisle: in the north aisle is an altar-

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

tomb ascribed to Henry IV. emperor of Germany, who is said to have escaped from his troubles, and to have resided in Godshall Lane in this city, where he died, and was buried in the abbey. The transepts are different in form, and of unequal extent; the north one is very large, dedicated to St. Oswald, and is in the parish of that name: this is reported to stand on the site of the first church of St. Peter and Paul, which was afterwards changed to that of the Holy Trinity, and, finally, to the name it now bears. This transept was designedly enlarged, on rebuilding the church, and allotted by the monks to the neighbouring inhabitants, who were mostly their servants or tenants. At first the religious wished to have the whole for themselves, and on that account built a chapel at a distance, called St. Nicholas's, and endowed it with a vicarage for the use of the laity; but at the request of the inhabitants, and by composition between the mayor and abbot, they were restored to the use of the church of St. Oswald. The chapel falling into disuse, was purchased by the citizens, and converted into a common hall for the dispatch of public business, since which it has been changed into a magazine for wool, and part into a theatre, under licence of Parliament. The chapter-house is a most beautiful edifice, and stands in the east walk of the cloister; the vestibule is arched, and supported by four columns, each surrounded with eight slender pilasters, without capitals, which converge near

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

the top of the column, and spread over the roof. The dimensions of this room are thirty-three feet four inches by twenty-seven feet four inches, the height is twelve feet nine inches. The chapter-house is fifty feet long, twenty-six feet broad, and thirty-five feet high; at the upper end is a window, consisting of five lancet-shaped divisions, and on each side is another of three; a narrow gallery runs along three parts of the room, divided from the windows by a triplet of elegant and lofty pillars. The roof is of stone; the springs of the arches which secure it are supported by neat pilasters, with palmy capitals. The entrance, both from the cloisters and between the vestibule and chapter-house are Gothic, but apparently of a later date than either of those rooms.

This chapter-house appears to have been erected in the time of Randle, earl of Chester, whose first care, after it was completed, was to remove the body of his uncle, the great Hugh Lupus, from the churchyard of the abbey where it had been interred, into this building. Here his remains continued unmolested till the year 1724, when, in digging within the chapter-house, they were found in a stone coffin, wrapped in leather, with a cross on the breast: at the head of the coffin was a stone, in shape of a T, with a wolf's head engraven on it, in allusion to his name. In Willis's Cathedrals, the following epitaph on the earl is quoted, from an old MS.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

“ Although my corps it lies in grave,
And that my flesh consumed be,
My picture here now that you have,
An earl sometyne of this cittye ;
Hugh Lupe by name,
Sunn to the duke of Brittainne :
Of chivalrie then being flower,
And sister's sonne to William Conquerour,
To the honour of God I did edifie
The foundation of this monastery ;
The ninth year of this my foundation,
God changed my life, to his heavenly mansion ;
In the year of our Lord being gone
A thousand one hundred and one,
I changed this life verily,
The xvii daie of July.”

The privilege of sanctuary appears never to have belonged to the abbey so fully as it was possessed by other religious houses, but was merely temporary during the feast in honour of St. Werburgh. Hugh Lupus ordered that no malefactor should be attached or punished at the time of the fair held upon this occasion, unless he committed some new offence. The great concourse of loose people that assembled through this indulgence proved of singular advantage to the earl Randle, who, being surrounded in the castle of Rhudland by a Welsh army, and in great danger, dispatched a messenger to

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Roger de Lacy, his constable, for assistance. This officer was at that time attending the fair, and being assisted by Ralph Dutton, his son-in-law, collected immediately a numerous body of the rabble, who had met together in consequence of the privilege: with this motley company, he advanced, in battle array, to the castle, and the Welsh, who discovered him at a distance, supposing themselves too few to engage the multitude that followed him, made a hasty retreat.

Besides the Cathedral and St. Oswald's, Chester contains eight parish churches, the principal of which is St. John's: it stands without the walls on the east side of the city, and is said to have been founded in the year 689, by king Ethelred, who was admonished, in a vision, to erect it on a spot where he should find a white hind. This church was formerly a magnificent pile, in form of a cross: great part of the east end was destroyed by the fall of the centre tower, in 1574; the north and south transepts are likewise demolished: on one side of the tower, at the west end, the legend relative to the foundation of this church is represented by the figures of a man and a hind.

LLANTHONY ABBEY,

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THE remains of this once beautiful and extensive Abbey are situated in the deeply-secluded vale of Ewais, encircled by the barren summits of the Black Mountains. It was a Cistercian house, founded by Walter de Lacy in 1103, and afterwards endowed liberally by Milo, earl of Hereford. The ruins are venerable and grand, but wholly devoid of ornament: they partake of the character of the surrounding scenery. Not a single tendril of ivy decorates the massive walls of the structure, and but a sprinkling of shrubs and light-branchy trees fringe the parapets, or shade the broken fragments beneath. The area of the church is not very extensive; the length is 212 feet, the breadth fifty feet, and it measures 100 feet across the transept. The roof has long since fallen in, and a great part of the east end and south side lie prostrate; but the view afforded of the interior, in consequence, is grand. A double row of pointed arches, reposing on massive piers, separate the side-aisles from the nave, above which is a series of small circular arches. Two lofty arches, rising from the middle of the church, still sustain a massive

LLANTHONY ABBEY.

portion of the tower. The west end is extremely grand and beautiful.

Many portions of this Abbey appear in detached heaps, near the church, particularly a bold arch, now used as an entrance to a barn, and which appears to have formerly served as a principal opening to the Abbey.

The mountains of Ewais, now called the Hatterel Hills, rise above the monastery of Llanthony, and join the Black Mountains of Talgarth at Capel y Fân, or the chapel on the boundary, near which the counties of Hereford, Brecknock, and Monmouth, form a point of union.

BRECKNOCK,

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

BRECON, or Brecknock, is delightfully situated upon a gentle swell above the Usk, overlooking a fertile, highly-cultivated valley. On one side of the town, beneath the majestic hanging groves of the priory, the impetuous Honddy loudly murmurs, and unites with the Usk at a short distance beyond Brecon bridge.

This county-town consists of three handsome streets, in the most spacious of which stands the town-hall and market-place. The magnificent castle, built by Bernard de Newmarche, in the reign of William Rufus, standing in the suburbs, and isolated by the river, is now curtailed to a very insignificant ruin, and that little is so choked up and disfigured with miserable habitations, as to exhibit no token of its ancient grandeur. This castle was besieged by Llewellyn, in 1233, but not taken. Some broken walls and a solitary tower compose its remains. Within the town are three churches, the most considerable of which is St. David's, a grand cruciform building, 200 feet in length by sixty in width: it has an embattled tower ninety feet high, rising from the centre of the building. A cloister extends from the church to the priory-house. One of the

BRECKNOCK.

most fascinating attractions of the town is its delightful walks, the one traced on the margin of the noble Usk, the other, called the priory walk, a luxuriant grove, impendant over the brawling Honddy.

Brecon is built on the site of a Roman station, and was originally called Aber Honddy. It was strongly walled, and had four gates. The principal remnants of its fortifications are to be seen by the water-side.

Brecon, and its immediate neighbourhood, are much inhabited by gentry of easy fortune. It is governed by a bailiff and fifteen aldermen, and sends one member to parliament. The markets are well but not cheaply supplied.

The Monuchdenny, or Penervaen, is a very high mountain on the south side of the town, which, from the quickness of its ascent and pointedness of its summit, bears a miniature resemblance to Cader Idris.

FONT AND ANCIENT MONUMENT IN BROMLEY CHURCH,

KENT.

BROMLEY is a healthy and respectable market-town, and derives its name from the Saxon word Brom-leag, signifying a field, or pasture of broom; and the great quantity of that plant on all the waste places near the town, sufficiently corroborates this etymology. The manor of Bromley was given to the bishops of Rochester in the eighth century, by Ethelbert, king of Kent, and, with some little interruption about the period of the Conquest, and during the Protectorate, has continued in their possession till the present time. These prelates had a palace here at a very early period, which was pulled down by the late bishop, Thomas, who erected the present edifice, a plain, brick mansion, in its stead, about the year 1777. This is now, and has been for a long period, the only episcopal residence belonging to the see of Rochester: it stands about a quarter of a mile out of the town, on the brow of a hill, looking towards Beckenham and Hayes. In the grounds is a chalybeate spring, called St. Blase's Well, which anciently had an oratory attached to it, dedicated to St. Blasius, which was much frequented at Whitsun-

FONT AND ANCIENT MONUMENT IN BROMLEY CHURCH.

tide, because Lucas, who was legate for Sextus IV. here in England, granted an indulgent remission for forty days enjoined penance, to all those who should visit this chapel, and offer up their orisons there in the three holidays of Pentecost. After the Reformation, the oratory fell to ruins, and the well was stopped up, but, being re-opened in 1754, was, by the bishop's orders, immediately secured from the mixture of other waters, since which, numbers of people have been remarkably relieved by it, from various diseases.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower. The sepulchral memorials are numerous: among these is an ANCIENT TOMB, in the north wall of the chancel, under a recessed pointed arch, with many mouldings springing from two beautifully slender pillars on each side, with heavy ornamented capitals. The upper portion of the arch and east side of the monument are mutilated. The person whose memory this tomb was intended to commemorate is unknown, but was conjectured by Weaver to be Richard Wendover, bishop of Rochester and minister of this town; but this prelate, who died in 1250, was, according to Dart and Godwin, buried in Westminster Abbey, by the king's (Henry III.) express orders. Against the same wall is an inscribed tablet, in memory of bishop Zachary Pearce, D. D. who died in June 1774, aged eighty-four years; and a slab in the

FONT AND ANCIENT MONUMENT IN BROMLEY CHURCH.

pavement records the name and virtues of John Younge, another bishop of Rochester: he died at the age of seventy-one, in April 1605. Two other bishops of this see were also interred in this edifice.

The Font, which is an excavated block of Purbeck, is elevated by brick-work, and bears undoubted evidence of its high antiquity: the basin is hollowed to a size sufficiently large for emersion. The Font is nearly square, the upper portion being rather larger than the lower, and the sides are ornamented with the plain semicircular arches of the Norman architecture.

There is a college at Bromley, founded in pursuance of the will of the benevolent John Warner, bishop of Rochester, bearing date in 1666: it is for the residence and maintenance of twenty widows, of loyal and orthodox clergymen. The original endowments have been considerably increased, by the gifts of various persons, since that period. In 1756 Mrs. Helen Betenson, of Bradbourne, in this county, bequeathed the sum of £10,000, for the purpose of erecting ten additional houses, for as many widows of clergymen: since that, a bequest of £12,000, made under certain limitations, by William Pearce, esq. brother to bishop Pearce, for the building of ten more houses for clergymen's widows, has also fallen in; so that this excellent charity is in a very flourishing condition. The widows on bishop Warner's foundation have £30:10 each, with coals and candles; the others have £20 each. The salary of the chaplain,